

2016 Introduction

Background

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is a Federal/State program in which employer report forms are collected from private and public industry employers. State agencies collect and process the survey data and prepare estimates using standardized procedures established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), U.S. Department of Labor to insure uniformity and consistency between states. The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses measures nonfatal injuries and illnesses only. The survey excludes the self-employed, farms with fewer than 11 employees, private households, and Federal government agencies. The Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Research and Analysis Section, in cooperation with the BLS, processes survey reports from approximately 5,500 private industry establishments annually.

National public sector estimates covering nearly 19 million State and local government workers were available for the first time from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for the reference year 2008. Data were collected from State and local government establishments in all States in order to produce national public sector estimates.

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 implemented regulations requiring most private industry employers to maintain records and prepare reports on work-related injuries and illnesses. The BLS was given the responsibility to develop a comprehensive statistical system for work-related injuries, illnesses, and deaths in private industry. In 1972, the BLS, in cooperation with many state governments, designed an annual survey to estimate the number and frequency of work-related injuries and illnesses by detailed industry for the Nation and for States participating in the survey. The survey information is valuable to the safety community to assist with allocating prevention resources.

In 1992, the survey information on nonfatal incidents involving days away from work was expanded to describe the occupation and other demographic information of workers who incur the work-related injuries and illnesses, the nature of the conditions and how they occurred, and the time away from work. The survey reports incidence rates of injury and illness cases that allow for comparison among industries and establishments of varying sizes. Measures of injuries and illnesses are expressed as a constant to allow for a common statistical base across industries regardless of employment size of establishment. The rates are useful to evaluate the safety performance of a particular industry over time or to compare an industry's safety record between states.

Industry Classification

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses uses the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) to classify businesses by industry type. The NAICS recognizes hundreds of new businesses in the United States economy, especially in the service-providing sector. NAICS classifies establishments into a detailed industry based on the production processes and provided services.

The goods-producing sectors consist of the following industry sectors: agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (NAICS sector 11); mining (NAICS sector 21); construction (NAICS sector 23); and manufacturing (NAICS sector 31-33). The service-providing sectors include the following industry sectors: wholesale trade (NAICS sector 42); retail trade (NAICS sector 44-45); transportation and warehousing (NAICS sector 48-49); utilities (NAICS sector 22); information (NAICS sector 51); finance and insurance (NAICS sector 52); real estate and rental and leasing (NAICS sector 53); professional, scientific, and technical services (NAICS sector 54); management of companies and enterprises (NAICS sector 55); administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (NAICS sector 56); educational services (NAICS sector 61); health care and social assistance (NAICS sector 62); arts, entertainment, and recreation (NAICS sector 71); accommodation and food services (NAICS sector 72); other services (except public administration) (NAICS sector 81); and public administration (NAICS sector 92).

The BLS grouped related sectors into major industry sectors to help standardize the industry aggregations above the NAICS level. There are three goods-producing major industry sectors. Natural resources and mining is the aggregate of sector 11 (agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting) and sector 21 (mining). Construction is the aggregate of sector 23 (construction). Manufacturing is the aggregate for sector 31-33 (manufacturing). There are eight service-providing major industry sectors. Trade, transportation, and utilities is the aggregate for sector 42 (wholesale trade), sector 44-45 (retail trade), sector 48-49 (transportation and warehousing), and sector 22 (utilities). Information is the aggregate for sector 51 (information). Financial activities is the aggregate for sector 52 (finance and insurance) and sector 53 (real estate and rental and leasing). Professional and business services is the aggregate of sector 54 (professional, scientific, and technical

services), sector 55 (management of companies and enterprises), and sector 56 (administrative and support and waste management and remediation services). Education and health services is the aggregate of sector 61 (educational services) and sector 62 (health care and social assistance). Leisure and hospitality is the aggregate for sector 71 (arts, entertainment, and recreation) and sector 72 (accommodation and food services). Other services is the aggregate for sector 81 (other services, except public administration). Public administration is the aggregate for sector 92 (public administration). The BLS has generated estimates of injuries and illnesses for many of the 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-digit private sector industries as defined in the North American Industry Classification Manual, as well as for major industry sectors, total of all goods-producing sectors, and total of all service-providing sectors.

The Mine Safety and Health Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor provides occupational injury and illness data for coal, metal, and nonmetal mining. This agency did not adopt the revised OSHA recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002, so estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries. The Federal Railroad Administration of the U.S. Department of Transportation provides data for rail transportation.

Survey Records

The incidence rates and numbers of injury and illness cases are based on logs and records kept by employers throughout the calendar year. Information from the logs is used by the survey to develop estimates of the numbers and incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses. The BLS survey collects the number of hours worked to be used to determine industry and case characteristics incidence rates. The survey records reflect the year's occupational injuries and illnesses as well as the employer's comprehension of which cases are work related using the record-keeping guidelines of the U.S. Department of Labor. Changes in the level of economic activity, working conditions and work practices, worker experience and training, and the number of hours worked can have an effect on the number of injuries and illnesses reported in a given year.

The BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses provides information on characteristics, such as occupation, age, sex, race, and length of service, of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. The survey also includes data concerning the circumstances of the injury or illness, including nature of the injury or illness, part of body affected, event or exposure, and primary and secondary sources of the injury or illness.

Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Nonfatal occupational injuries are defined as involving one or more of the following: loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or medical treatment (other than first aid). An occupational injury is an injury, such as a cut, fracture, sprain, strain, amputation, etc., that results from a work event or from a single instantaneous exposure in the work environment.

An occupational illness is defined as any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. Occupational illnesses include acute and chronic illnesses or diseases that may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

Cases with Days Away from Work, Job Transfer, or Restriction

Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction involved recuperation away from work, transfer to another job, restricted duties at work, or a combination of these actions. Other recordable cases did not result in time away from work. There are two types of cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction. The first type requires at least one day away from work, with or without job transfer or restricted work activity. The second type requires only job transfer or restriction. Job transfer or restriction cases may involve shortened work hours, a temporary job change, or temporary restrictions on certain duties of a worker's regular job. Incidence rates denote the number of injuries and/or illnesses per a specified number of full-time workers.

Survey Estimates

The survey estimates for the characteristics of cases with days away from work are based on a scientifically selected probability sample instead of a census of the entire industry population. Industry establishments were selected to represent themselves and other establishments of the same industry and employment size that were not selected to participate in the survey for the reporting year. Selected establishments that were anticipated to have large numbers of days away from work cases were given instructions prior to the survey on how to sample the cases to minimize the burden of their response.

A standard error is calculated to determine the precision of each injury and illness estimate. The standard error defines a confidence interval (range) around the estimate. The approximate 95 percent confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus two times the standard error. The standard error can be expressed as the relative standard error, or percent of the estimate. At the 95 percent confidence level, one can be 95 percent confident that the actual incidence rate falls within the confidence interval.

Survey Users

The survey can be used as an indicator of the magnitude of occupational safety and health problems. The statistics can help determine which industries need to improve safety programs and to assess the effectiveness of the Occupational Safety and Health Act in reducing work related injuries and illnesses. Labor and management can use the estimates obtained in the survey to evaluate safety programs. Other users include insurance carriers involved in workers' compensation, industrial hygienists, manufacturers of safety equipment, researchers, and others concerned with job safety and health.

Summary Data

Summary data presents numbers and incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri industry. Data are presented for industries and industry sectors classified by NAICS codes. Numbers and incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses are presented for different types of cases.

Incidence rates and numbers of occupational illnesses are presented by category of illness. The categories of illnesses are: total cases; skin disorders; respiratory conditions; poisonings; hearing loss; and all other illnesses.

Incidence Rate Calculations

The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

The incidence rates are presented for total recordable cases; cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction; and other recordable cases.

Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational illnesses represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ where

N = number of illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

Case and Demographic Data

The most serious nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases involve lost work-time. One measure of the severity of lost work-time cases is the percent distribution. A second measure of the severity of lost work-time cases is the median number of lost workdays. The median days away from work designates the point at which half the cases involved more days and half the cases involved fewer days.

Demographic information provides details of characteristics of the injured or ill worker. This information includes occupation, gender, age of worker, occupational group, length of service with employer at the time of the incident, and race or ethnic origin. Four case characteristics are used to describe each nonfatal occupational injury or illness. The nature of the injury or illness identifies the principal characteristics, or physical effects, of the injury or illness. The part of body affected is identified for the involved worker. The source of injury or illness identifies the object, substance, bodily motion, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury or illness. The event or exposure describes the manner in which the injury or illness was produced or inflicted by the source of the injury or illness.

Incidence Rate Calculations

Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

2016 Summary

All Industries

Injuries and illnesses

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* was 2.8 in all industries, including state and local government, in Missouri in 2016. This rate was statistically significantly less than the 2015 rate of 3.1.
- There were 62,600 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in Missouri in 2016 in all industries, including state and local government. This number was statistically significantly reduced from 2015.

Injuries

- The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational *injuries* in all industries, including state and local government, for Missouri in 2016 was 2.7. This rate was not statistically significantly changed from the 2015 rate of 2.9.
- There were 59,300 *injuries* in Missouri in all industries, including state and local government in 2016. This was not statistically significantly changed from 2015.

Illnesses

- The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational *illnesses* for all industries, including state and local government, was 15.2, statistically significantly reduced from the 2015 rate of 19.5.
 - The incidence rate for all industries for the all other illnesses category was 9.9 in 2016. This is statistically significantly reduced from the 2015 rate of 12.7.
- There were 3,400 total *illnesses* in all industries, including state and local government in 2016, statistically significantly less than in 2015.
 - There were 2,200 *illnesses* in the all other illnesses category, statistically significantly less than in 2015. The all other illnesses category accounted for 64.7 percent of the *illness* cases.

Private Industry

Injuries and illnesses

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* for private industry in Missouri for 2016 was 2.8. This rate was statistically significantly reduced from the 2015 rate of 3.0.
- There were 52,700 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in Missouri private industry in 2016.

Injuries

- The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational *injuries* for Missouri private industry in 2016 was 2.6. This rate was statistically significantly less than the 2015 rate of 2.8.
- There were 50,000 *injuries* in Missouri private industry in 2016.

Illnesses

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *illnesses* in Missouri private industry in 2016 was 14.3, statistically significantly less than the 2015 rate of 17.8.
 - The incidence rate was 9.4 for the all other illnesses category. This rate was statistically significantly decreased from the 2015 rate of 12.0.
- There were 2,700 total nonfatal occupational *illness* cases in Missouri private industry in 2016, statistically significantly less than the 3,300 cases in 2015.

- There were 1,800 *illnesses* in the all other illnesses category which were statistically significantly less cases than in 2015. The all other illnesses category accounted for 66.7 percent of the *illness* cases.

Private industry goods-producing sectors

Injuries and illnesses

- Private industry goods-producing sectors had an incidence rate of 3.7 for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses*, unchanged from 2015.
- There were 13,900 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in the total goods-producing sectors in Missouri private industry in 2016. These accounted for 26.4 percent of the private industry *injuries and illnesses*.
- The mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction sector (NAICS 21) had an incidence rate of 3.3, statistically significantly increased from the 2015 rate of 2.9.
- Within the private industry manufacturing sector (NAICS 31-33), leather and allied products manufacturing (NAICS 316); spring and wire product manufacturing (NAICS 3326); and transportation equipment manufacturing (NAICS 336) had incidence rates that were statistically significantly increased in 2016 over 2015.
- Within the private industry manufacturing sector (NAICS 31-33), glass and glass product manufacturing (NAICS 3272); architectural and structural metals manufacturing (NAICS 3323); and metalworking machinery manufacturing (NAICS 3335) had incidence rates that were statistically significantly decreased in 2016 from 2015.

Injuries

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries* in Missouri private industry goods-producing sectors was 3.3 in 2016, unchanged from 2015.
- The number of cases of occupational *injuries* for private industry goods-producing sectors was 12,400 in 2016. These accounted for 24.8 percent of the private industry *injury* cases.

Illnesses

- Goods-producing sectors in Missouri private industry had an incidence rate of 39.7 for nonfatal occupational *illnesses* in 2016, not statistically significantly changed from the 2015 rate of 43.4.
 - The incidence rate was 28.4 for the all other illnesses category.
- There were 1,500 total *illness* cases in private industry goods-producing sectors in Missouri in 2016. These cases accounted for 55.6 percent of the private industry *illness* cases.
 - There were 1,100 *illnesses* in the all other illnesses category. The all other illnesses category accounted for 73.3 percent of the goods-producing *illness* cases.

Private industry service-providing sectors

Injuries and illnesses

- Private industry service-providing sectors had an incidence rate of 2.5 for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in 2016, statistically significantly reduced from the 2015 rate of 2.8.
- There were 38,800 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in the private industry service-providing sectors in Missouri in 2016. These accounted for 73.6 percent of the private industry *injuries and illnesses*.
- Within the retail trade sector (NAICS 44-45), the incidence rate for general merchandise stores (NAICS 452) and other general merchandise stores (NAICS 4529) were statistically significantly lower in 2016 than in 2015.
- Within the transportation and warehousing sector (NAICS 48-49), the incidence rate for couriers and messengers (NAICS 492) was higher in 2016 than in 2015.
- Within the health care and social assistance sector (NAICS 62), nursing and residential care facilities (NAICS 623); nursing care facilities (skilled nursing facilities) (NAICS 6231); and other residential care facilities (NAICS 6239) had statistically significantly lower incidence rates in 2016 than in 2015.

Injuries

- The incidence rate of occupational *injuries* for private industry service-providing sectors was 2.5, not statistically significantly changed from the 2015 rate of 2.7.
- There were 37,500 nonfatal occupational *injuries* in Missouri private industry service-providing sectors in 2016. These accounted for 75.0 percent of the private industry *injury* cases.

Illnesses

- The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational *illnesses* for private industry service-providing sectors was 8.0 in 2016. This rate was statistically significantly reduced from the 2015 rate of 11.6.
 - The incidence rate for the all other illnesses category was 4.7. This rate was statistically significantly decreased from the 2015 rate of 8.1.
- There were 1,200 cases of occupational *illnesses* in private industry service-providing sectors in 2016. This number was statistically significantly less than the 1,700 cases in 2015. These cases accounted for 44.4 percent of the *illness* cases in private industry.
 - There were 700 *illnesses* in the all other illnesses category. This number was statistically significantly less than the 1,200 cases in 2015. The all other illnesses category accounted for 58.3 percent of the total private industry service-providing *illness* cases.

State Government

State Government goods-producing sectors

Injuries and illnesses

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* for State Government goods-producing sectors was 5.1 in 2016, not statistically significantly changed from 6.2 in 2015.
 - The incidence rate for State Government goods-producing sectors was statistically significantly higher than the incidence rate for Private Industry goods-producing sectors.
- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* for the construction sector (NAICS 23) and heavy and civil engineering construction (NAICS 237) was 5.1, not statistically significantly changed from the 2015 rate of 6.2.
 - The incidence rate for the construction sector and heavy and civil engineering construction in State Government is statistically significantly higher than in Private Industry.
- There were 200 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in State Government goods-producing sectors.
- There were 200 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in the construction sector and heavy and civil engineering construction.

Injuries

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries* for State Government goods-producing sectors was 4.6 in 2016, not statistically significantly changed from the 2015 rate of 5.5.
- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries* was 4.6 for the construction sector as well as heavy and civil engineering construction. These rates were not statistically significantly changed from 2015.
- There were 200 nonfatal occupational *injuries* in State Government goods-producing sectors.
- There were 200 nonfatal occupational *injuries* in the construction sector and heavy and civil engineering construction.

Local Government

Injuries and illnesses

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* for Local Government was 3.4 in 2016, unchanged from 2015.

- The incidence rate for Local Government is not statistically significantly different from the incidence rate for Private Industry.
- There were 7,600 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in Local Government.

Injuries

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries* for Local Government was 3.1 in 2016, unchanged from 2015.
- There were 7,100 nonfatal occupational *injuries* in Local Government.

Illnesses

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *illnesses* in Missouri Local Government in 2016 was 25.0, not statistically significantly changed from the rate of 26.3 in 2015.
 - Local Government had an incidence rate of 15.3 for all other illnesses not statistically significantly changed from the 2015 rate of 17.6.
- The total number of *illness* cases for Missouri Local Government in 2016 was 600 cases.
 - There were 300 *illnesses* in the all other illness category. The all other illnesses category accounted for 50.0 percent of the *illness* category.

Local Government service-providing sectors

Injuries and illnesses

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* for Local Government service-providing sectors was 3.5 in 2016, not statistically significantly changed from the rate of 3.4 in 2015.
 - The incidence rate for Local Government service-providing sectors is not statistically significantly different from the incidence rate for Private Industry service-providing sectors.
- There were 7,600 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in Local Government service-providing sectors. These accounted for 100 percent of the injuries and illnesses in Local Government.
- The incidence rate for the Local Government health care and social assistance sector (NAICS 62) was 4.8 in 2016, not statistically changed from the 2015 rate of 6.2.
 - The incidence rate for hospitals (NAICS 622) was statistically significantly lower in 2016 than in 2015.

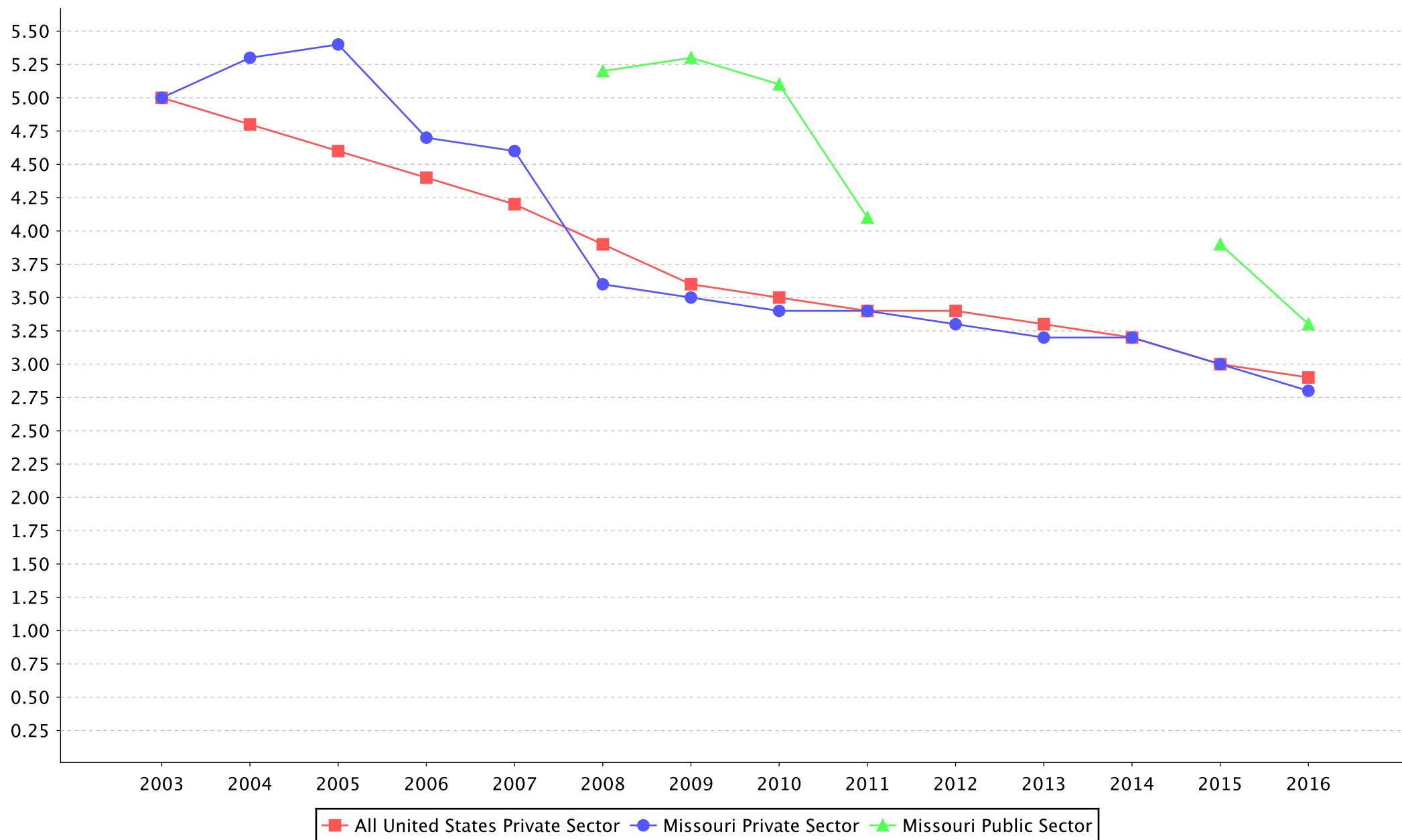
Injuries

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries* for Local Government service-providing sectors was 3.2 in 2016 not statistically significantly changed from the 2015 rate of 3.1.
- There were 7,100 nonfatal occupational *injuries* in Local Government service-providing sectors. These accounted for 100 percent of the *injuries* in Local Government.

Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Missouri and All United States, 2003-2016

Year	All United States Private Sector	Missouri Private Sector	Missouri Public Sector
2003	5.0	5.0	-
2004	4.8	5.3	-
2005	4.6	5.4	-
2006	4.4	4.7	-
2007	4.2	4.6	-
2008	3.9	3.6	5.2
2009	3.6	3.5	5.3
2010	3.5	3.4	5.1
2011	3.4	3.4	4.1
2012	3.4	3.3	-
2013	3.3	3.2	-
2014	3.2	3.2	-
2015	3.0	3.0	3.9
2016	2.9	2.8	3.3

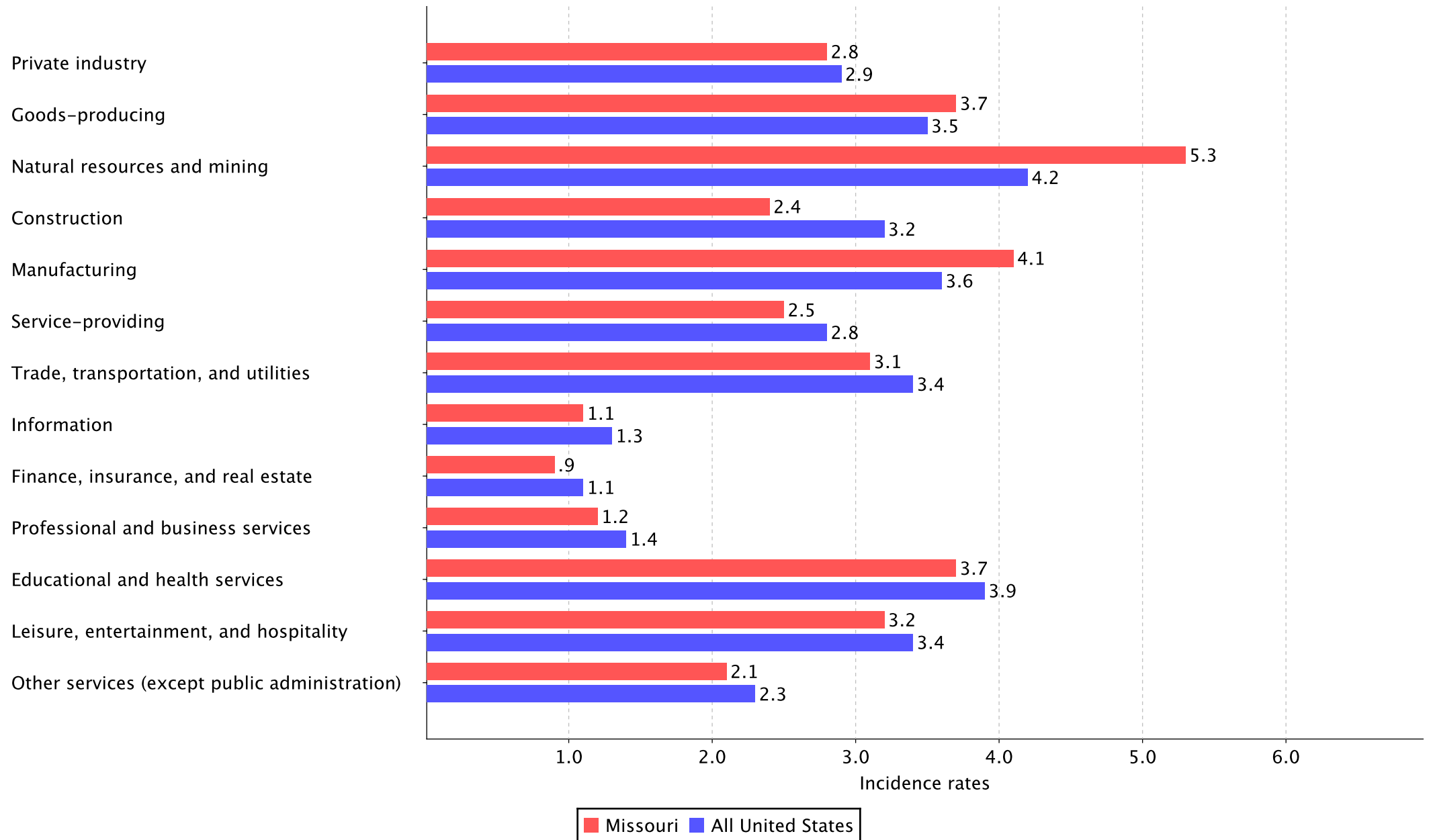
Chart 1. Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Missouri and All United States, 2003–2016
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]



Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector, Missouri and All United States, 2016

Industry	Missouri	All United States
Private industry	2.8	2.9
Goods-producing	3.7	3.5
Natural resources and mining	5.3	4.2
Construction	2.4	3.2
Manufacturing	4.1	3.6
Service-providing	2.5	2.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	3.1	3.4
Information	1.1	1.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	0.9	1.1
Professional and business services	1.2	1.4
Educational and health services	3.7	3.9
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality	3.2	3.4
Other services (except public administration)	2.1	2.3

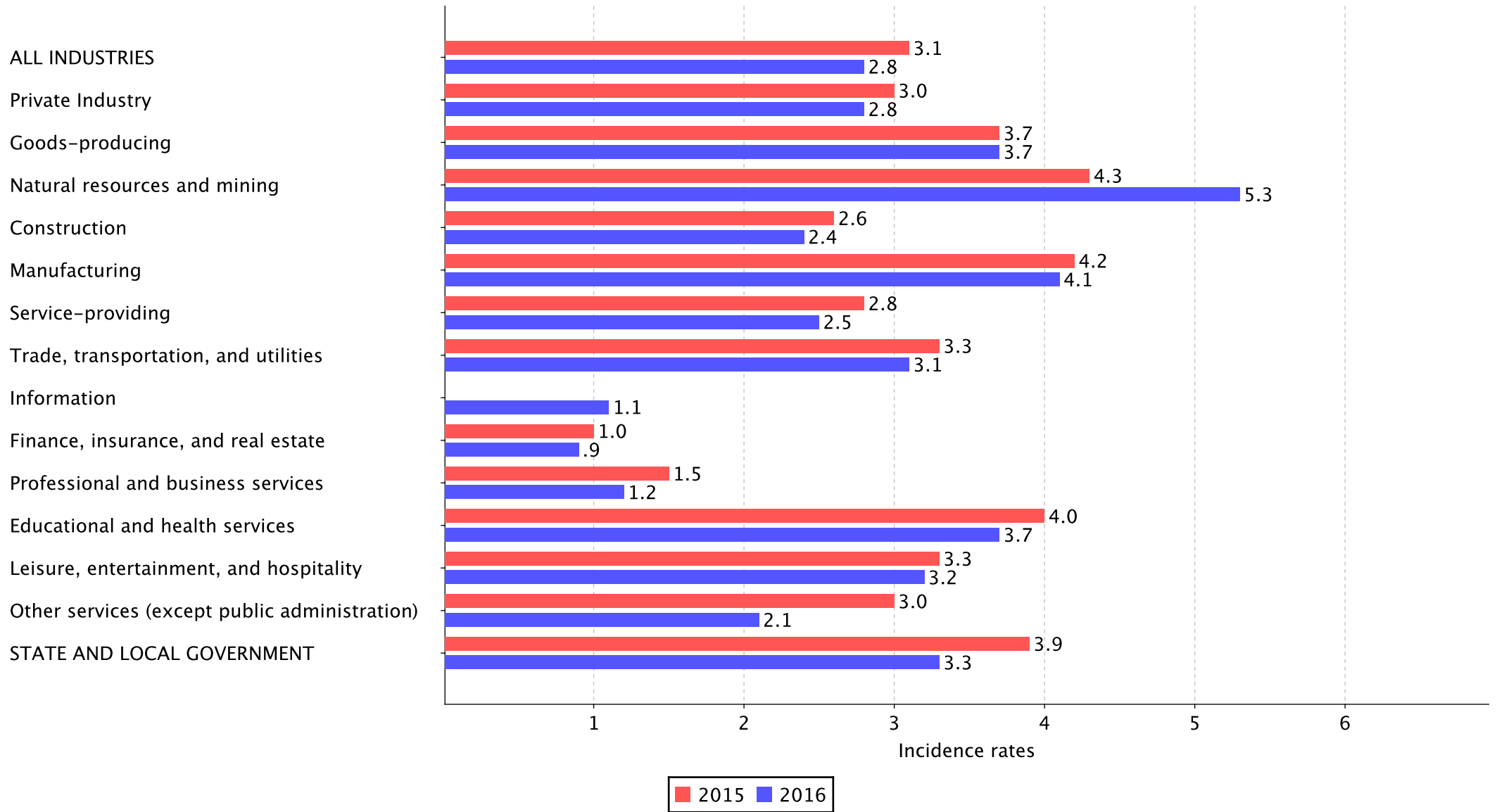
Chart 2. Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector, Missouri and All United States, 2016
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]



Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector, Missouri , 2015 & 2016

Industry	2015	2016
ALL INDUSTRIES	3.1	2.8
Private Industry	3.0	2.8
Goods-producing	3.7	3.7
Natural resources and mining	4.3	5.3
Construction	2.6	2.4
Manufacturing	4.2	4.1
Service-providing	2.8	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	3.3	3.1
Information	-	1.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1.0	0.9
Professional and business services	1.5	1.2
Educational and health services	4.0	3.7
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality	3.3	3.2
Other services (except public administration)	3.0	2.1
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	3.9	3.3

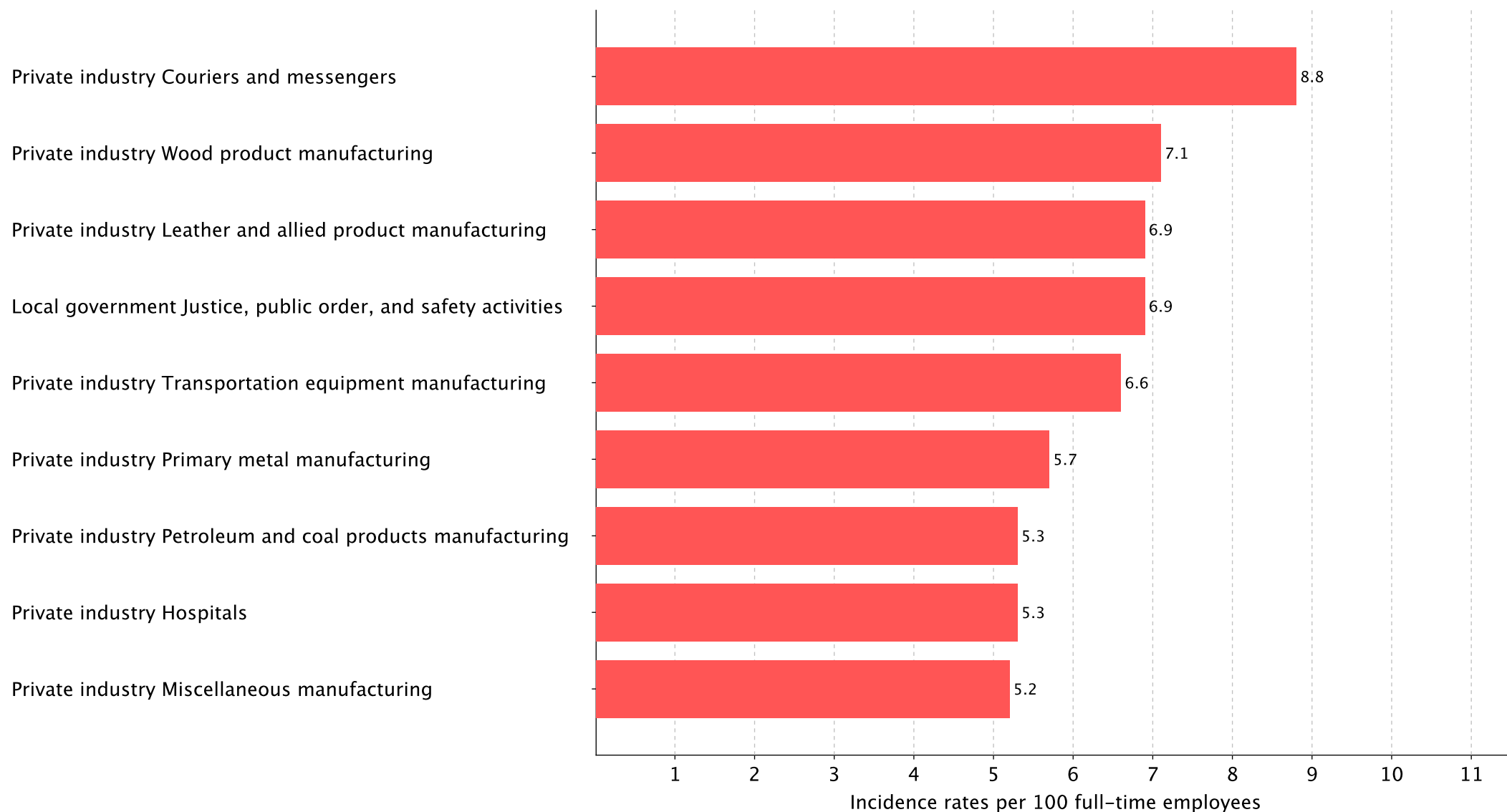
Chart 3. Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector, Missouri , 2015 & 2016
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]



Industries with the highest incidence rates of total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Missouri, 2016

Industry	Value
Private industry Couriers and messengers	8.8
Private industry Wood product manufacturing	7.1
Private industry Leather and allied product manufacturing	6.9
Local government Justice, public order, and safety activities	6.9
Private industry Transportation equipment manufacturing	6.6
Private industry Primary metal manufacturing	5.7
Private industry Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	5.3
Private industry Hospitals	5.3
Private industry Miscellaneous manufacturing	5.2

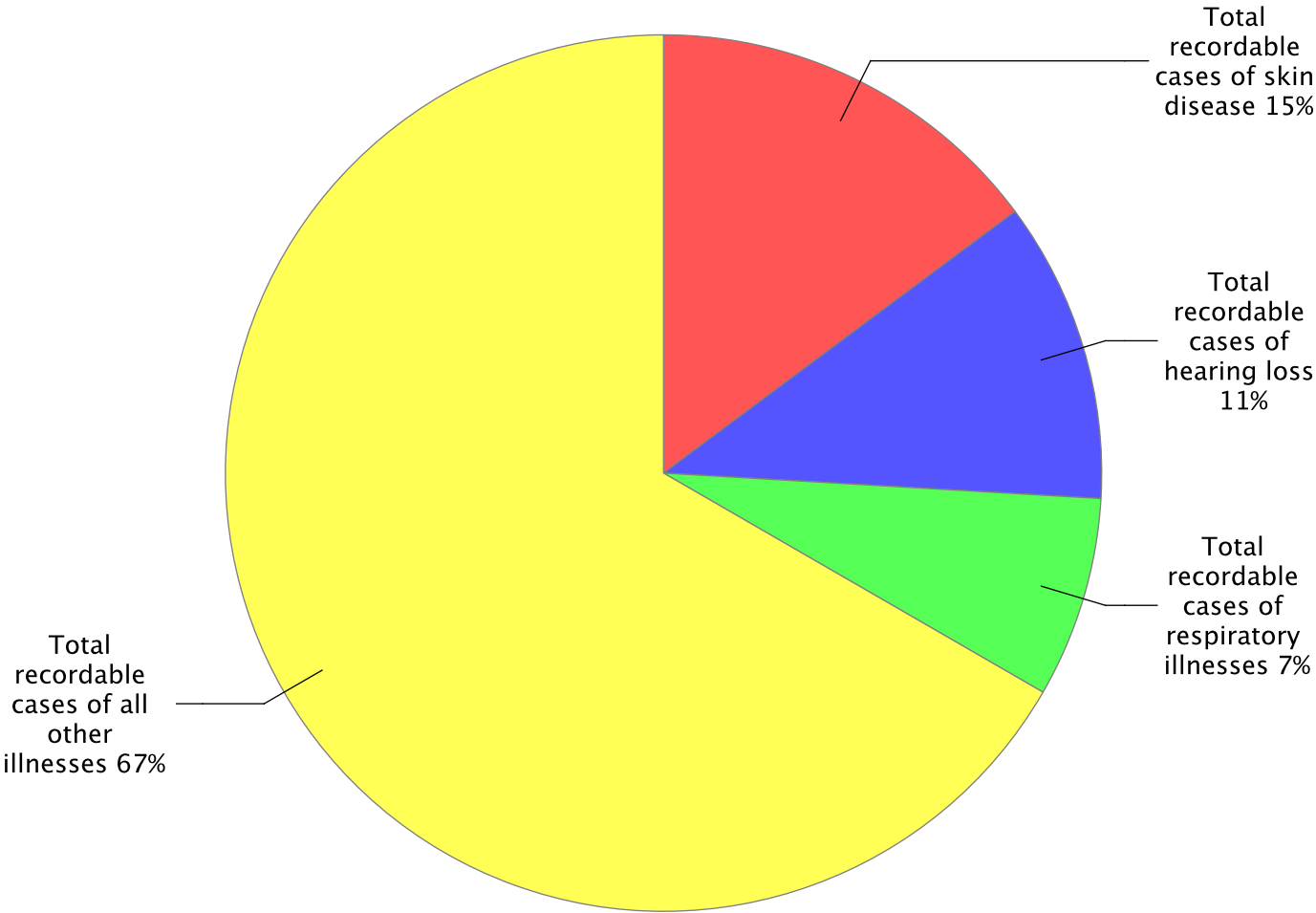
Chart 4. Industries with the highest incidence rates of total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Missouri, 2016
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]



Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, private industry, 2016

Private industry	Value
Total recordable cases of poisoning	-
Total recordable cases of skin disease	0.4
Total recordable cases of hearing loss	0.3
Total recordable cases of respiratory illnesses	0.2
Total recordable cases of all other illnesses	1.8

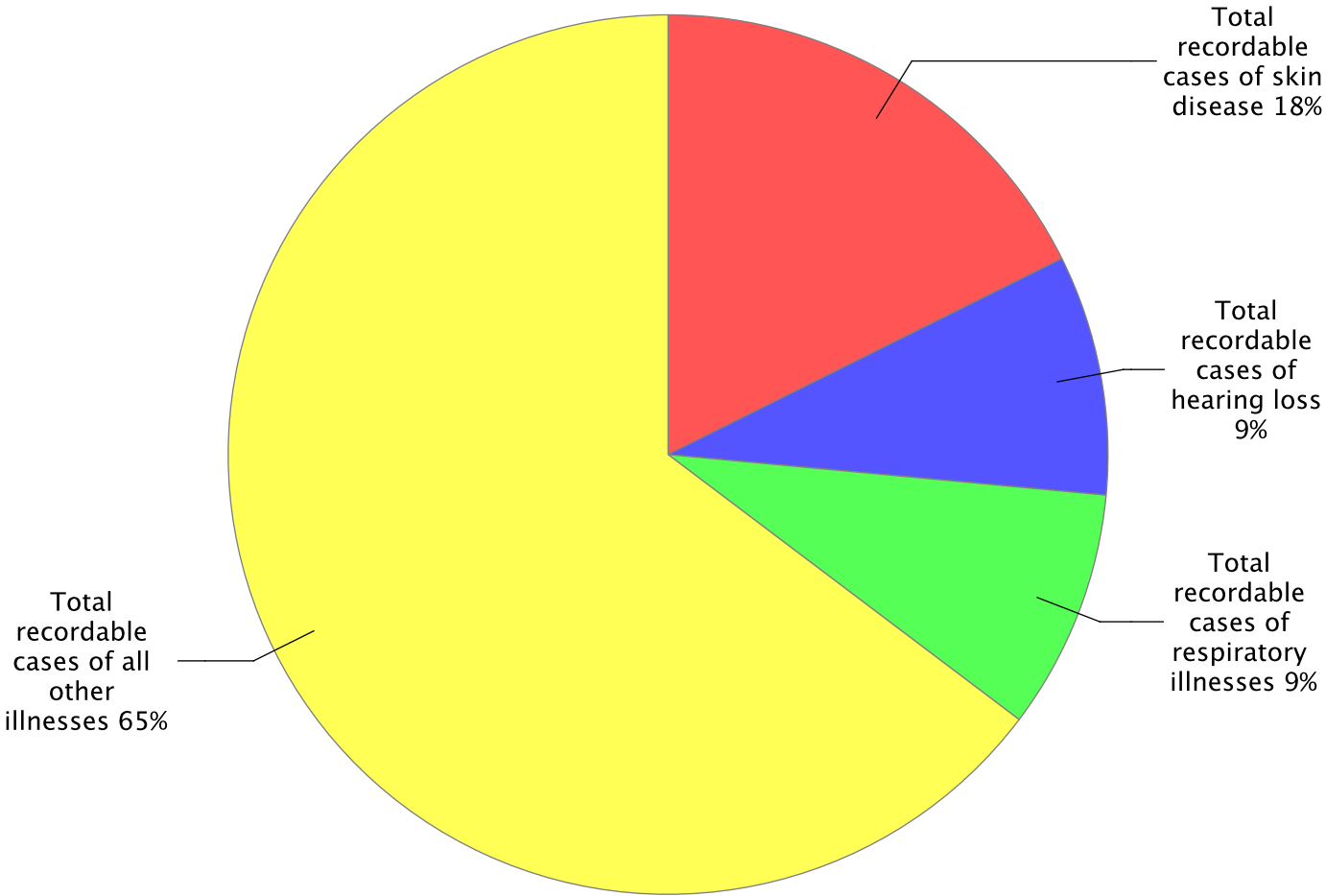
Chart 5. Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, private industry, 2016
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]



Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, all ownerships, 2016

All Industries	Value
Total recordable cases of poisoning	-
Total recordable cases of skin disease	0.6
Total recordable cases of hearing loss	0.3
Total recordable cases of respiratory illnesses	0.3
Total recordable cases of all other illnesses	2.2

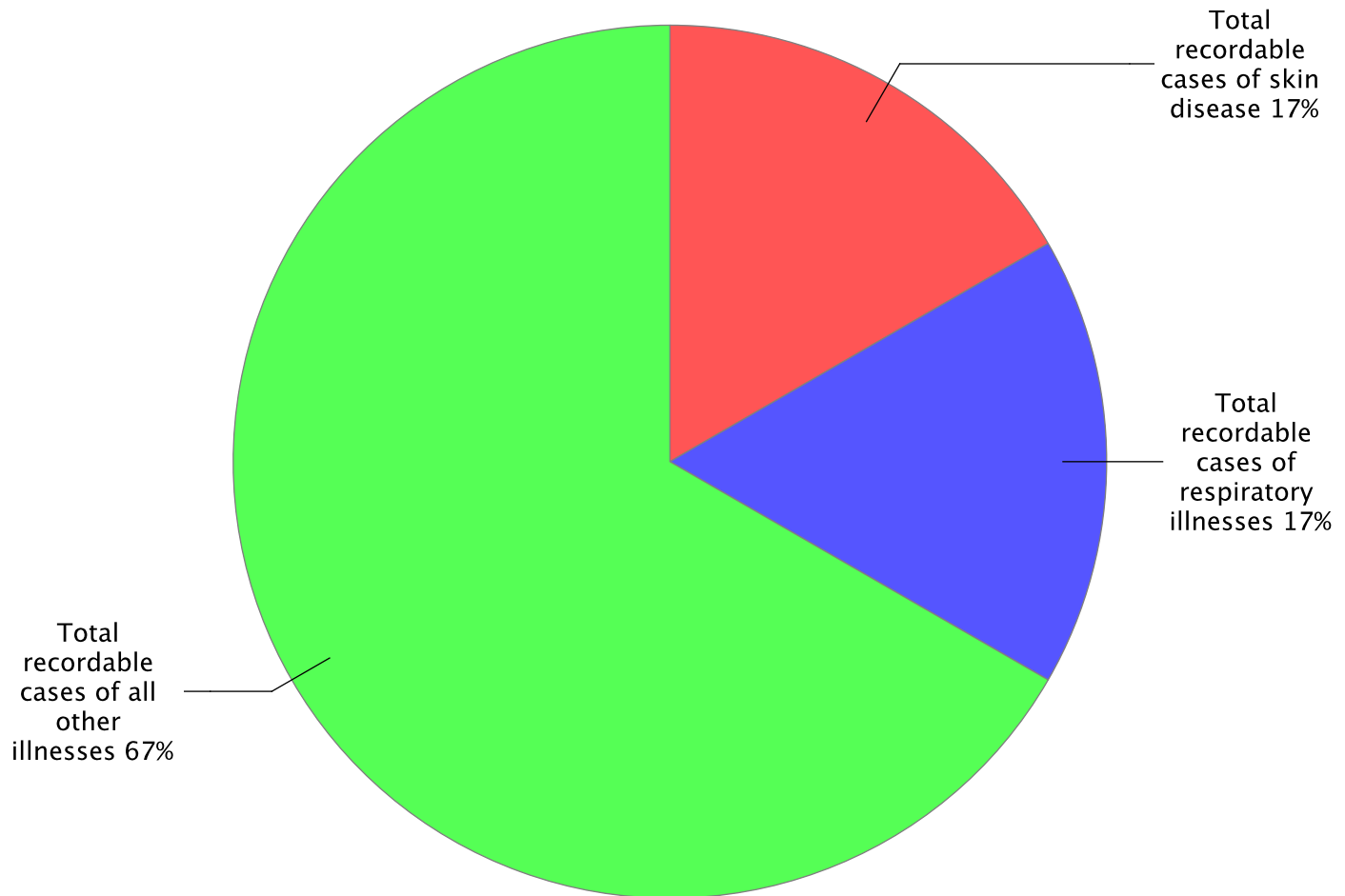
Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, all ownerships, 2016
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]



Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, state and local government, 2016

State and local government	Value
Total recordable cases of poisoning	-
Total recordable cases of skin disease	0.1
Total recordable cases of hearing loss	-
Total recordable cases of respiratory illnesses	0.1
Total recordable cases of all other illnesses	0.4

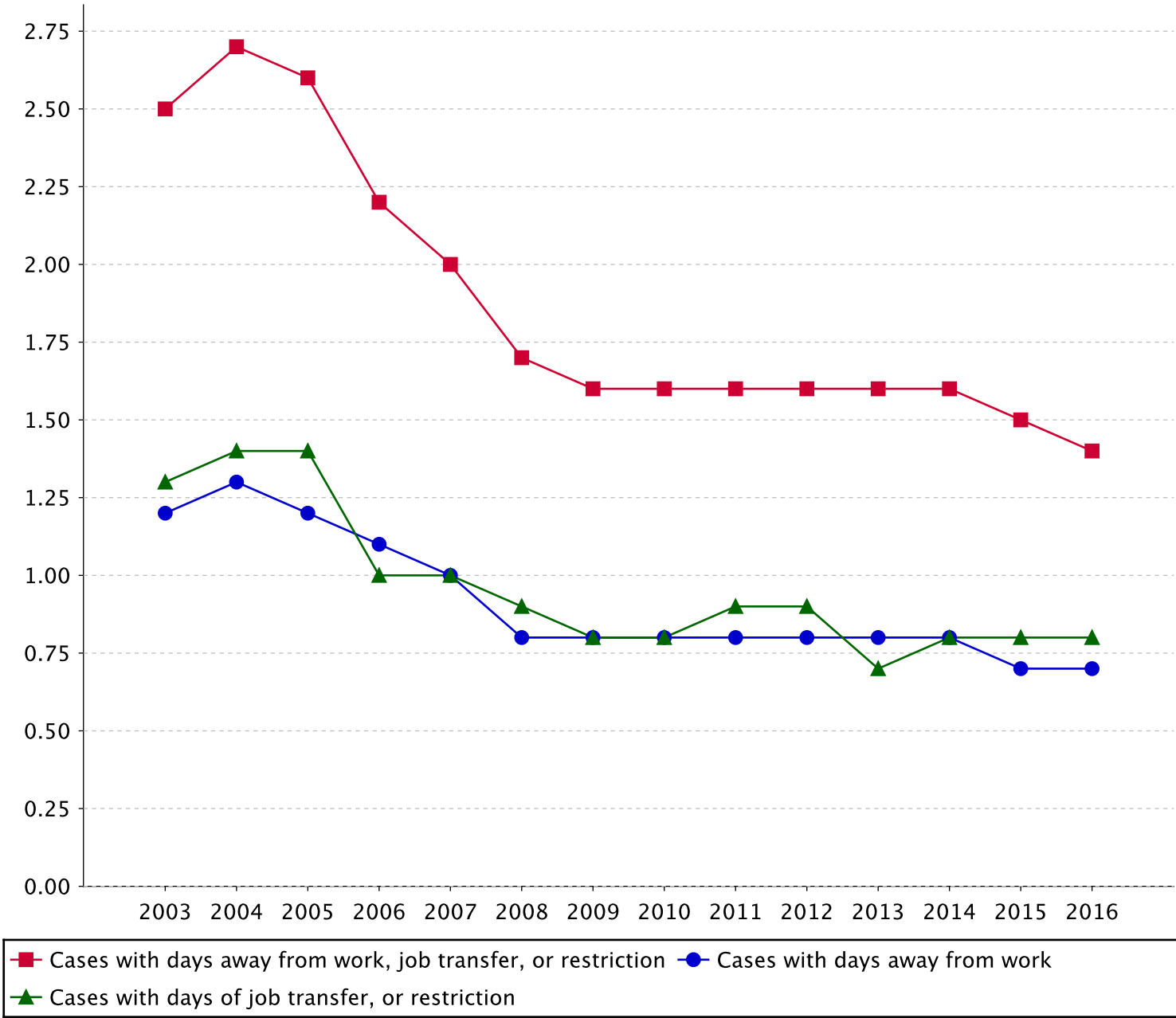
Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, state and local government, 2016
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]



Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, private industry, 2003-2016

Year	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer, or restriction
2003	2.5	1.2	1.3
2004	2.7	1.3	1.4
2005	2.6	1.2	1.4
2006	2.2	1.1	1.0
2007	2.0	1.0	1.0
2008	1.7	0.8	0.9
2009	1.6	0.8	0.8
2010	1.6	0.8	0.8
2011	1.6	0.8	0.9
2012	1.6	0.8	0.9
2013	1.6	0.8	0.7
2014	1.6	0.8	0.8
2015	1.5	0.7	0.8
2016	1.4	0.7	0.8

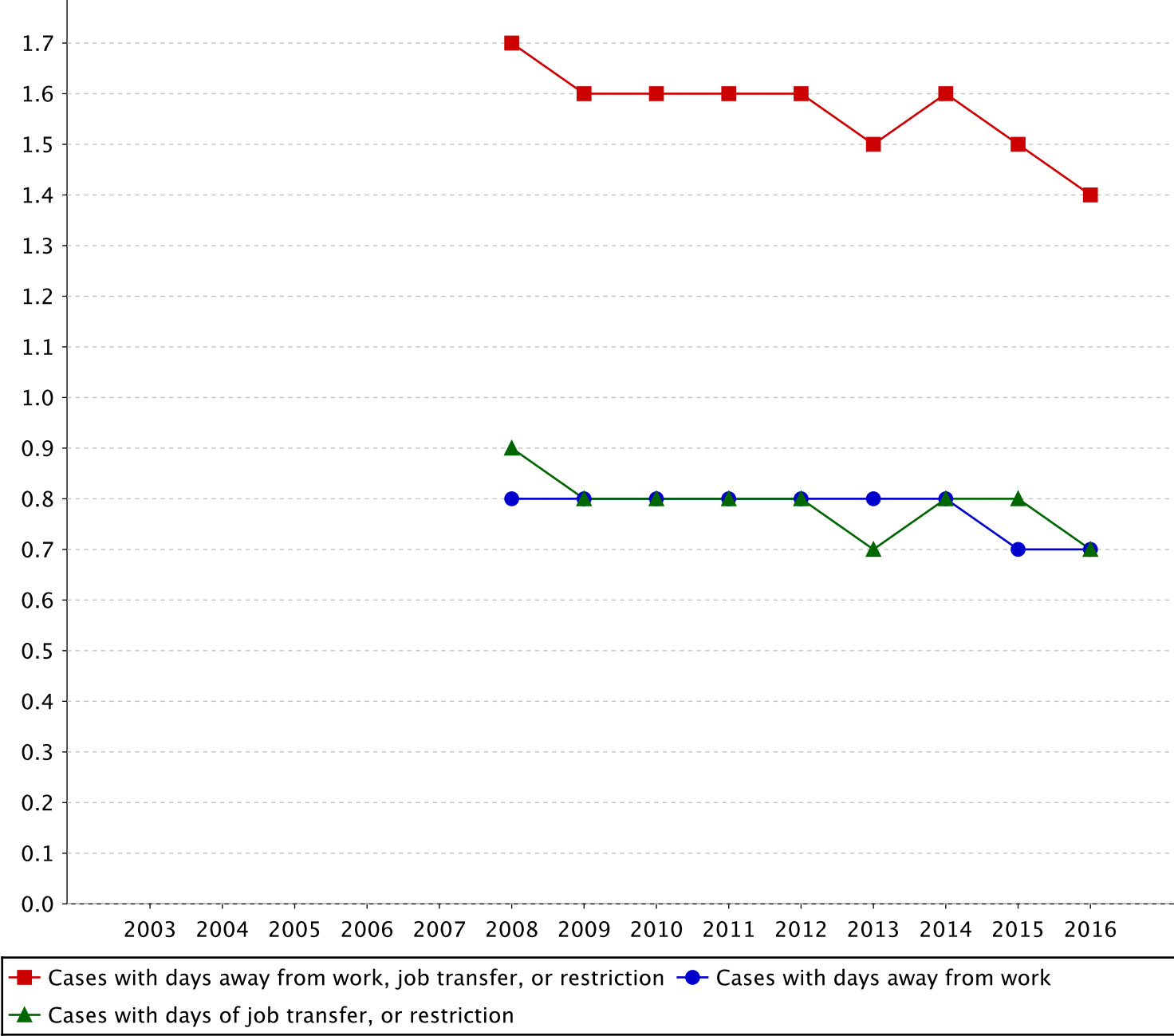
Chart 6. Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, private industry, 2003–2016
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]



Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, all ownerships, 2003-2016

Year	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer, or restriction
2003	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-
2008	1.7	0.8	0.9
2009	1.6	0.8	0.8
2010	1.6	0.8	0.8
2011	1.6	0.8	0.8
2012	1.6	0.8	0.8
2013	1.5	0.8	0.7
2014	1.6	0.8	0.8
2015	1.5	0.7	0.8
2016	1.4	0.7	0.7

Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, all ownerships, 2003–2016
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]

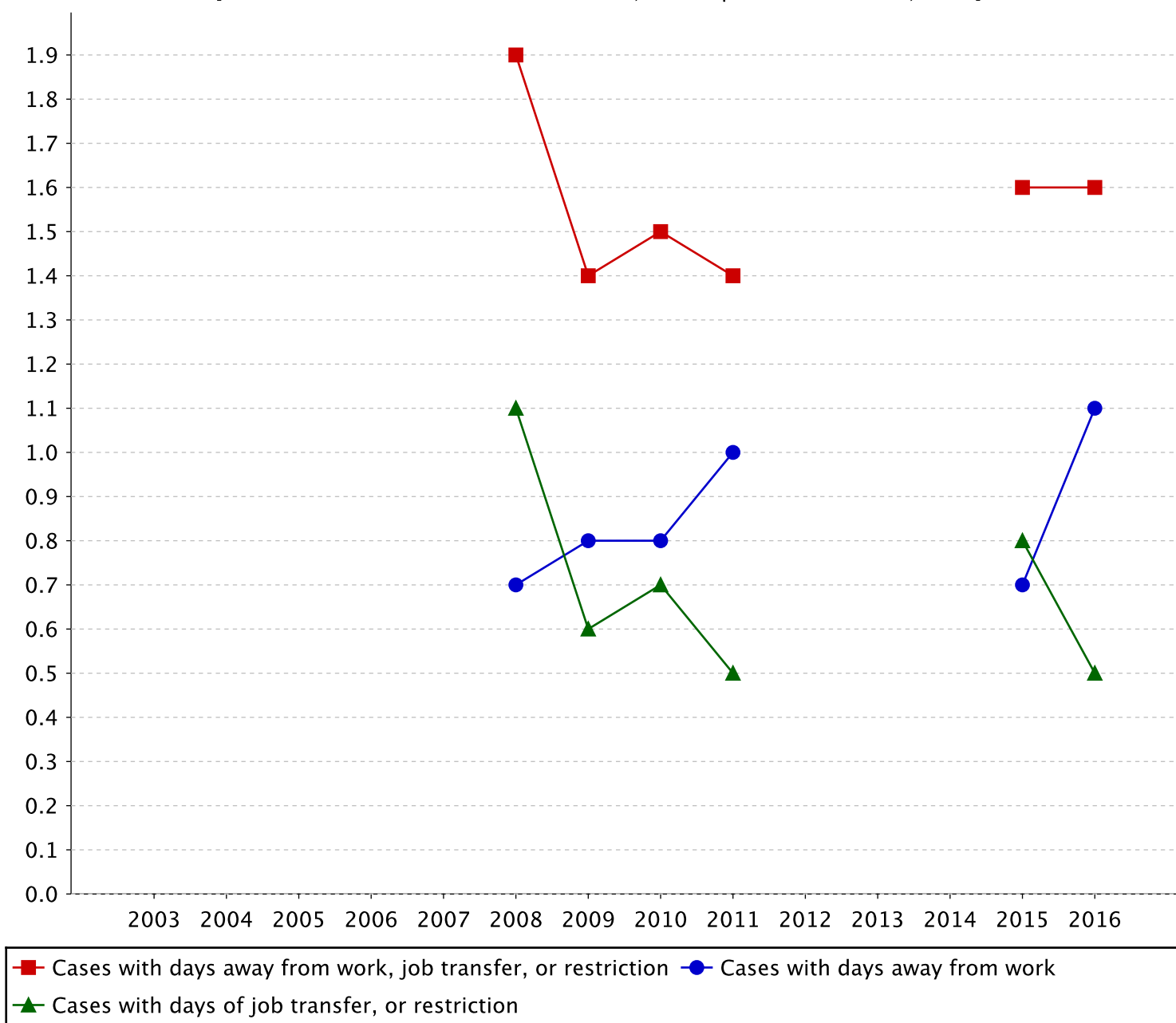


Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, state and local government, 2003-2016

Year	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer, or restriction
2003	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-
2008	1.9	0.7	1.1
2009	1.4	0.8	0.6
2010	1.5	0.8	0.7
2011	1.4	1.0	0.5
2012	-	-	-
2013	-	-	-
2014	-	-	-
2015	1.6	0.7	0.8
2016	1.6	1.1	0.5

Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, state and local government, 2003–2016

[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]



Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, state government, 2003-2016

Year	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer, or restriction
2003	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-
2008	2.5	0.5	2.0
2009	-	-	-
2010	-	-	-
2011	-	-	-
2012	-	-	-
2013	-	-	-
2014	-	-	-
2015	-	-	-
2016	-	-	-

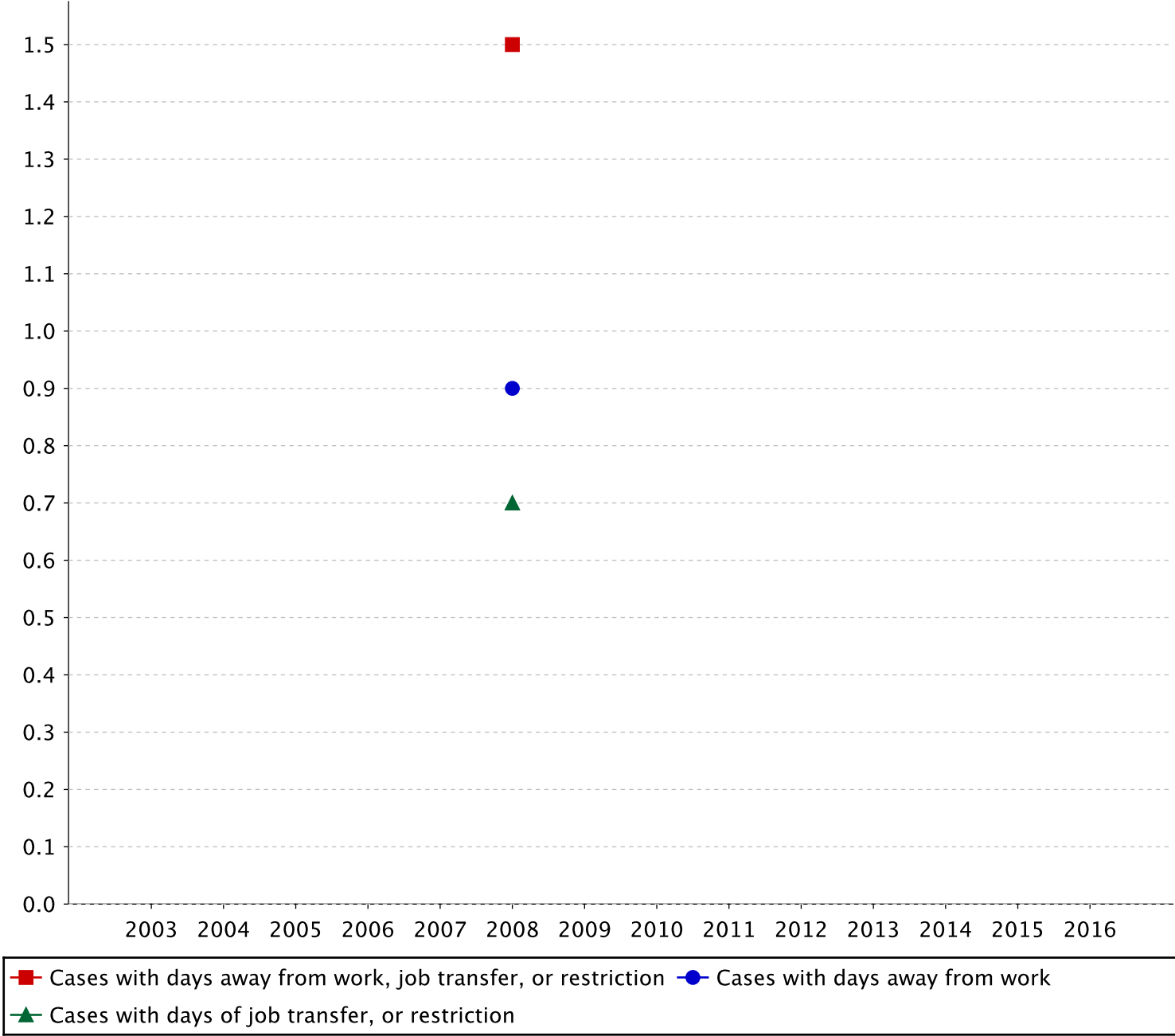
Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, state government, 2003–2016
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]



Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, local government, 2003-2016

Year	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer, or restriction
2003	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-
2008	1.5	0.9	0.7
2009	-	-	-
2010	-	-	-
2011	-	-	-
2012	-	-	-
2013	-	-	-
2014	-	-	-
2015	-	-	-
2016	-	-	-

Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, local government, 2003–2016
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]

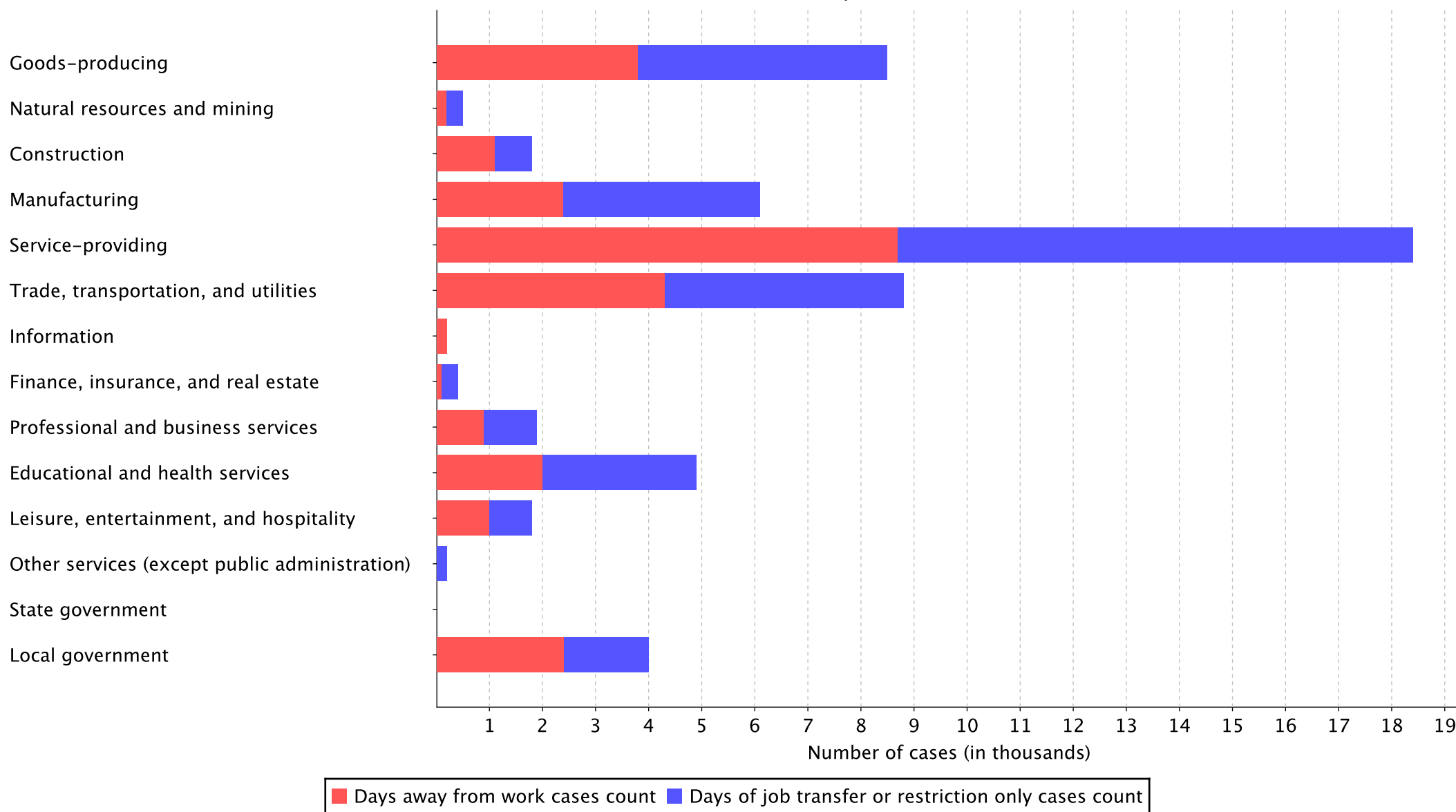


Number of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction by private industry sector, state government, and local government, Missouri, 2016

Industry	DAFW	DJTR
Goods-producing	3.8	4.7
Natural resources and mining	0.2	0.3
Construction	1.1	0.7
Manufacturing	2.4	3.7
Service-providing	8.7	9.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	4.3	4.5
Information	0.2	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate	0.1	0.3
Professional and business services	0.9	1.0
Educational and health services	2.0	2.9
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality	1.0	0.8
Other services (except public administration)	-	0.2
State government	-	-
Local government	2.4	1.6

Chart 7. Number of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction by private industry sector, state government, and local government, Missouri, 2016

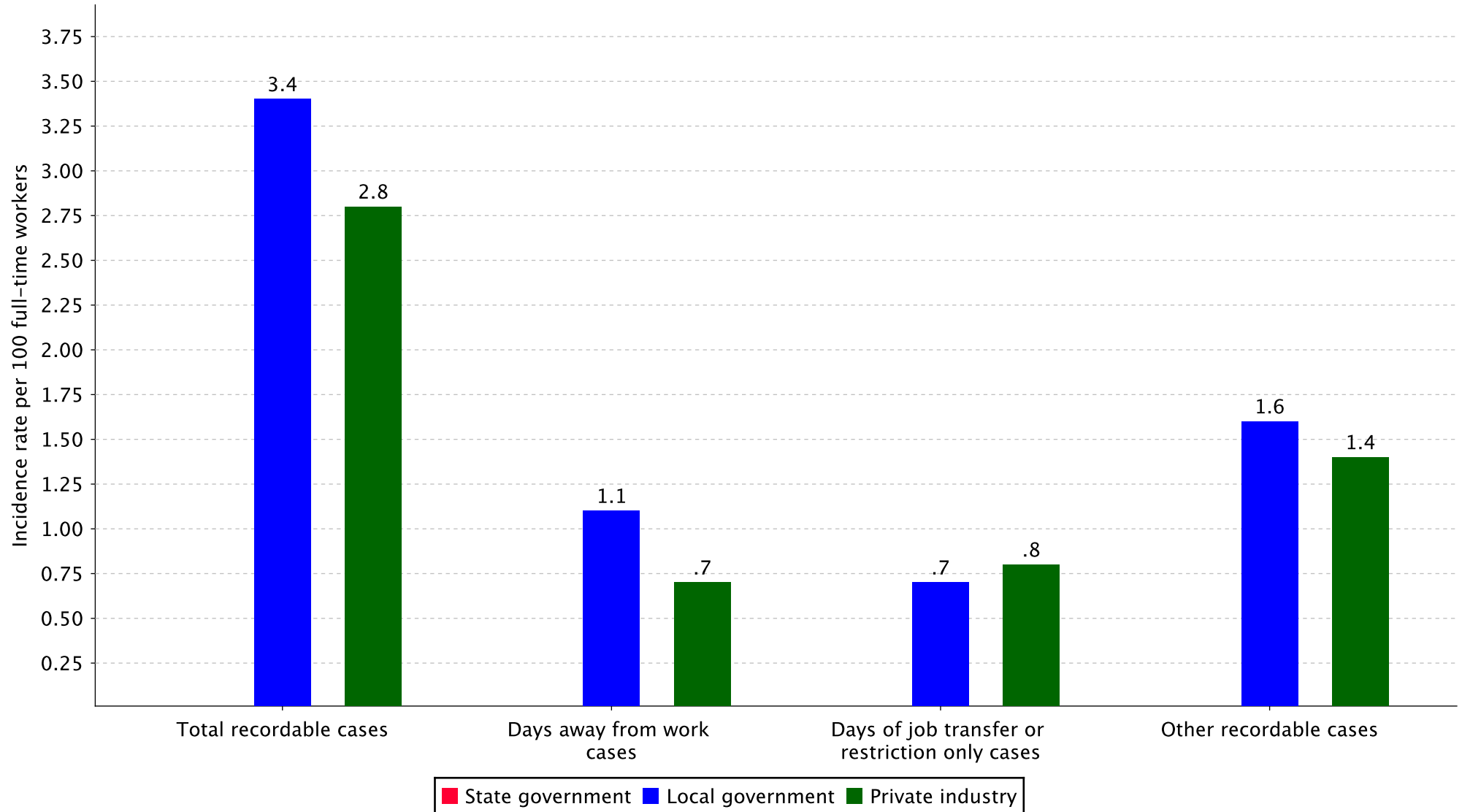
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]



Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type and ownership, Missouri, 2016

Ownership	State government	Local government	Private ownership
Total recordable cases	-	3.4	2.8
Days away from work cases	-	1.1	0.7
Days of job transfer or restriction only cases	-	0.7	0.8
Other recordable cases	-	1.6	1.4

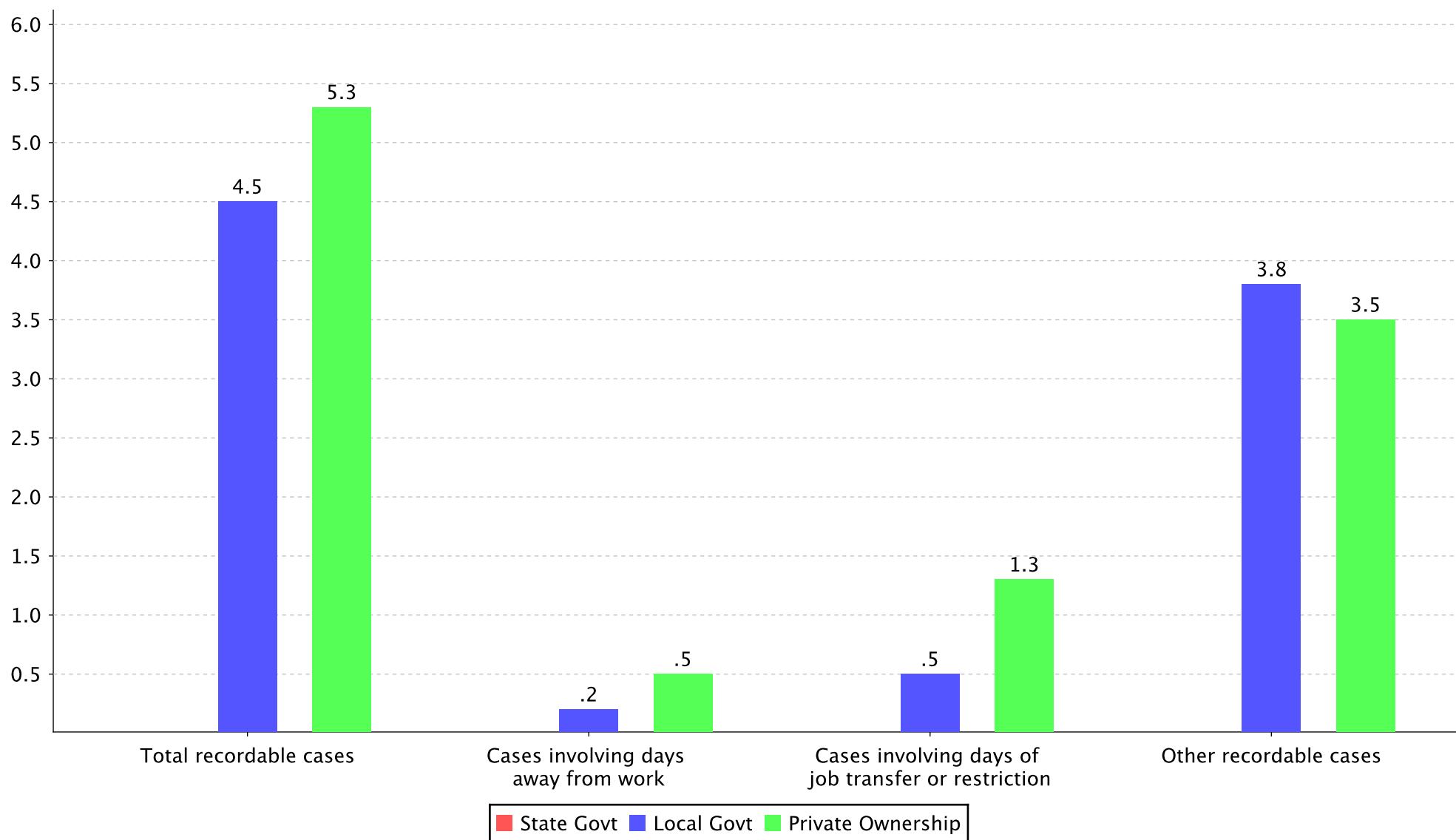
Chart 8. Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type and ownership, Missouri, 2016
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]



Incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses in hospitals (NAICS 622) by ownership and case type, Missouri, 2016

Ownership	State government	Local government	Private ownership
Total recordable cases	-	4.5	5.3
Cases involving days away from work	-	0.2	0.5
Cases involving days of job transfer or restriction	-	0.5	1.3
Other recordable cases	-	3.8	3.5

Chart 9. Incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses in hospitals (NAICS 622) by ownership and case type, Missouri, 2016
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]



Incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses by size class, Missouri, 2012-2016

Year	Size 1 1-10 employees	Size 2 11-49 employees	Size 3 50-249 employees	Size 4 250-999 employees	Size 5 1000+ employees
2012	1.8	2.7	4.3	3.3	4.1
2013	1.9	2.9	3.8	3.3	3.7
2014	1.5	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.8
2015	1.5	2.6	3.9	3.0	3.4
2016	1.0	2.4	3.4	2.9	3.7

Chart 10. Incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses by size class, Missouri, 2012–2016

[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]

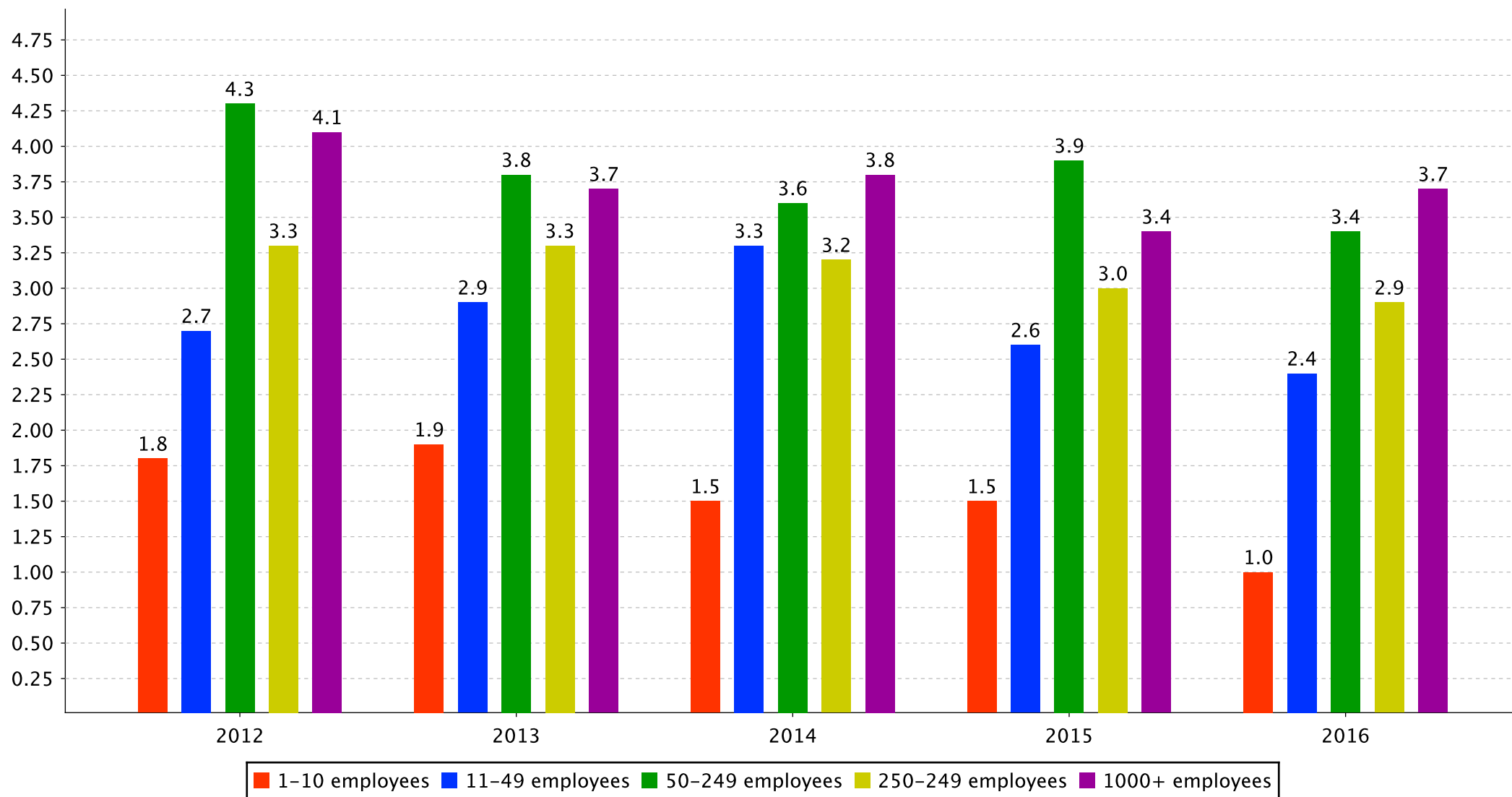


Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2016

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including state and local government⁵		2.8	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.4
Private industry⁵		2.8	1.4	0.7	0.8	1.4
Goods-producing⁵		3.7	2.2	1.0	1.2	1.5
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		5.3	4.0	1.7	2.3	1.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁵		6.2	4.7	2.1	2.6	1.5
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁶		3.3	2.4	0.8	1.6	0.9
Construction		2.4	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.8
Construction		2.4	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.8
Construction of buildings	236	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	3.4	2.4	0.9	1.5	1.0
Specialty trade contractors	238	2.7	1.9	1.4	0.5	0.8
Manufacturing		4.1	2.4	0.9	1.4	1.7
Manufacturing		4.1	2.4	0.9	1.4	1.7
Food manufacturing	311	4.1	2.7	0.9	1.8	1.3
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	6.9	3.8	1.6	2.1	3.2
Wood product manufacturing	321	7.1	4.0	3.0	0.9	3.1
Paper manufacturing	322	2.2	1.6	0.4	1.2	0.5
Printing and related support activities	323	2.1	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.1
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	5.3	2.5	--	1.7	2.9
Chemical manufacturing	325	2.4	1.4	0.4	1.0	1.0
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	3.2	1.8	0.7	1.1	1.3
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	4.2	3.2	1.5	1.7	1.0

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2016

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Primary metal manufacturing	331	5.7	3.3	1.1	2.2	2.4
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	3.9	2.0	0.8	1.2	2.0
Machinery manufacturing	333	3.3	2.2	1.0	1.2	1.2
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	1.7	1.3	0.3	1.0	0.4
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	6.6	3.6	1.5	2.2	2.9
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	4.2	2.3	0.5	1.7	1.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	5.2	1.4	0.4	1.0	--
Service-providing		2.5	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		3.1	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Wholesale trade		2.5	1.4	0.6	0.8	1.1
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2.7	1.1	0.5	0.5	1.6
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	3.1	2.2	0.6	1.6	0.9
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.4
Retail trade		2.9	1.8	0.7	1.1	1.1
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	2.8	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.5
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	2.4	1.9	0.9	1.1	0.5
Electronics and appliance stores	443	--	--	--	--	--
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	4.1	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.1
Food and beverage stores	445	3.5	2.4	1.3	1.2	1.1
Health and personal care stores	446	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4
Gasoline stations	447	1.9	0.7	0.6	0.2	1.2
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	1.1	0.7	--	--	--
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	2.2	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.9
General merchandise stores	452	4.1	2.7	0.6	2.1	1.4
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	2.2	1.2	0.9	--	1.0
Nonstore retailers	454	2.5	1.9	0.7	1.3	0.5
Transportation and warehousing⁸		4.5	3.2	2.1	1.1	1.3

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2016

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Truck transportation	484	4.4	2.9	2.1	0.8	1.6
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	2.6	1.4	0.6	0.8	1.1
Couriers and messengers	492	8.8	7.1	4.4	2.6	1.7
Warehousing and storage	493	4.1	3.2	1.3	2.0	0.9
Utilities		3.0	1.4	1.0	0.5	1.6
Utilities	221	3.0	1.4	1.0	0.5	1.6
Information		1.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.7
Information		1.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.7
Publishing industries (except internet)	511	--	0.2	0.1	--	--
Telecommunications	517	0.9	0.7	0.6	--	0.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate		0.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6
Finance and insurance		0.5	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.5
Monetary authorities-central bank	521	--	--	--	--	--
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	--	0.1	--	(⁹)	--
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Real estate and rental and leasing		2.0	1.0	0.2	0.8	1.1
Real estate	531	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.0
Rental and leasing services	532	4.0	2.6	0.4	2.2	1.4
Professional and business services		1.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services		0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2016

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Management of companies and enterprises		1.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.6
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		1.9	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.8
Administrative and support services	561	1.8	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.7
Waste management and remediation services	562	4.3	2.6	1.3	1.3	1.7
Educational and health services		3.7	1.5	0.6	0.9	2.2
Educational services		1.7	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.1
Health care and social assistance		3.9	1.6	0.6	0.9	2.3
Ambulatory health care services	621	2.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.6
Hospitals	622	5.3	1.8	0.5	1.3	3.5
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	5.2	2.8	1.2	1.6	2.4
Social assistance	624	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.8
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality		3.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	2.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		3.9	1.9	0.6	1.3	2.0
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	3.0	1.4	0.5	0.9	1.6
Accommodation and food services		3.1	0.9	0.6	0.3	2.2
Accommodation	721	3.6	1.5	0.6	0.8	2.2
Food services and drinking places	722	3.0	0.8	0.5	0.3	2.2
Other services (except public administration)		2.1	0.8	--	0.4	1.3
Other services (except public administration)		2.1	0.8	--	0.4	1.3

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2016

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Personal and laundry services	812	2.8	0.8	--	0.6	--
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	1.9	0.4	--	0.4	1.4
State and local government⁵		3.3	1.6	1.1	0.5	1.7
State government⁵		--	--	--	--	--
Goods-producing⁵		5.1	0.7	0.7	--	4.4
Construction		5.1	0.7	0.7	--	4.4
Construction		5.1	0.7	0.7	--	4.4
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	5.1	0.7	0.7	--	4.4
Service-providing		--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--
Local government⁵		3.4	1.8	1.1	0.7	1.6
Service-providing		3.5	1.8	1.1	0.7	1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		9.0	8.2	1.7	--	0.8
Transportation and warehousing⁸		--	--	--	--	--
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	3.5	3.3	2.8	0.5	--
Utilities		4.4	2.9	1.4	--	1.5

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2016

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Utilities	221	4.4	2.9	1.4	--	1.5
Educational and health services		--	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance		4.8	2.0	--	0.5	2.7
Hospitals	622	4.5	0.7	0.2	0.5	3.8
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	3.6	2.1	0.8	1.3	1.5
Public administration		4.9	2.4	1.9	0.5	2.5
Public administration		4.9	2.4	1.9	0.5	2.5
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	6.9	2.9	2.0	0.9	4.0

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2016

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and/or illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N / EH) \times 200,000$ where,

N = number of injuries and/or illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2012.

⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁹ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 19, 2018.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2016

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including state and local government⁴		62.6	31.8	15.7	16.0	30.9
Private industry⁴		52.7	26.9	12.5	14.4	25.9
Goods-producing⁴		13.9	8.4	3.8	4.7	5.5
Natural resources and mining^{4,5}		0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁴		0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁵		0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	(⁸)
Construction		2.6	1.8	1.1	0.7	0.8
Construction		2.6	1.8	1.1	0.7	0.8
Construction of buildings	236	0.3	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.1
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Specialty trade contractors	238	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.6
Manufacturing		10.6	6.1	2.4	3.7	4.5
Manufacturing		10.6	6.1	2.4	3.7	4.5
Food manufacturing	311	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.5
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Wood product manufacturing	321	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Paper manufacturing	322	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	(⁸)
Printing and related support activities	323	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	0.1	(⁸)	--	(⁸)	(⁸)
Chemical manufacturing	325	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2016

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Primary metal manufacturing	331	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6
Machinery manufacturing	333	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	(⁸)
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	2.9	1.6	0.7	1.0	1.3
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	0.3	0.2	(⁸)	0.1	0.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	0.4	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	--
Service-providing		38.8	18.4	8.7	9.7	20.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		13.9	8.8	4.3	4.5	5.1
Wholesale trade		2.9	1.6	0.7	0.9	1.3
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.9
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.3
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Retail trade		6.9	4.3	1.8	2.6	2.6
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁸)
Electronics and appliance stores	443	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.3
Food and beverage stores	445	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4
Health and personal care stores	446	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gasoline stations	447	0.4	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.3
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	0.1	0.1	--	--	--
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.1
General merchandise stores	452	2.1	1.4	0.3	1.1	0.7
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
Nonstore retailers	454	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transportation and warehousing⁷		3.8	2.7	1.8	0.9	1.1

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2016

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Truck transportation	484	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.7
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Couriers and messengers	492	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1
Warehousing and storage	493	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1
Utilities		0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.2
Utilities	221	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.2
Information		0.5	0.2	0.2	(⁸)	0.3
Information		0.5	0.2	0.2	(⁸)	0.3
Publishing industries (except internet)	511	--	(⁸)	(⁸)	--	--
Telecommunications	517	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)
Finance, insurance, and real estate		1.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.9
Finance and insurance		0.6	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.5
Monetary authorities-central bank	521	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	--	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	--
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Real estate and rental and leasing		0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Real estate	531	0.3	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.2
Rental and leasing services	532	0.3	0.2	(⁸)	0.2	0.1
Professional and business services		3.8	1.8	0.9	1.0	2.0
Professional, scientific, and technical services		1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.8

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2016

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Management of companies and enterprises		0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		2.2	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.9
Administrative and support services	561	2.0	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.8
Waste management and remediation services	562	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Educational and health services		12.3	4.9	2.0	2.9	7.4
Educational services		0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Health care and social assistance		11.8	4.7	1.9	2.9	7.0
Ambulatory health care services	621	2.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.5
Hospitals	622	5.8	2.0	0.6	1.4	3.8
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	3.1	1.7	0.7	1.0	1.4
Social assistance	624	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality		5.8	1.8	1.0	0.8	4.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		0.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
Accommodation and food services		5.0	1.4	0.9	0.5	3.5
Accommodation	721	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5
Food services and drinking places	722	4.1	1.1	0.7	0.4	3.0
Other services (except public administration)		1.2	0.5	--	0.2	0.8
Other services (except public administration)		1.2	0.5	--	0.2	0.8

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2016

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Personal and laundry services	812	0.6	0.2	--	0.1	--
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	0.3	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.2
State and local government⁴		9.9	4.9	3.3	1.6	5.0
State government⁴		--	--	--	--	--
Goods-producing⁴		0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.2
Construction		0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.2
Construction		0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.2
Service-providing		--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--
Local government⁴		7.6	4.0	2.4	1.6	3.6
Service-providing		7.6	4.0	2.4	1.6	3.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		1.2	1.1	0.2	--	0.1
Transportation and warehousing⁷		--	--	--	--	--
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	0.2	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	--
Utilities		0.3	0.2	0.1	--	0.1

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2016

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Utilities	221	0.3	0.2	0.1	--	0.1
Educational and health services		--	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance		1.3	0.5	--	0.1	0.7
Hospitals	622	0.7	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.6
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Public administration		2.3	1.1	0.9	0.2	1.2
Public administration		2.3	1.1	0.9	0.2	1.2
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	1.8	0.8	0.5	0.2	1.1

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2016

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2012.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁸ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 19, 2018

Table 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and employment size, Missouri, 2016

Industry sector ²	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
All industries including state and local government³	2.8	1.2	2.6	3.3	2.8	3.7
Private industry³	2.8	1.0	2.4	3.4	2.9	3.7
Goods-producing³	3.7	2.0	3.1	4.0	3.4	5.5
Natural resources and mining^{3,4}	5.3	--	4.5	6.6	6.3	--
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting³	6.2	--	--	7.0	8.0	--
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁴	3.3	--	2.8	5.4	--	--
Construction	2.4	1.5	2.3	3.3	2.7	--
Manufacturing	4.1	--	3.8	4.2	3.5	5.5
Service-providing	2.5	0.8	2.3	3.3	2.7	3.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁵	3.1	0.9	3.0	3.8	4.0	4.8
Wholesale trade	2.5	0.5	2.9	3.5	2.0	--
Retail trade	2.9	0.9	2.7	3.7	--	--
Transportation and warehousing⁵	4.5	--	3.9	4.5	5.9	5.5
Utilities	3.0	--	2.7	3.1	3.8	--
Information	1.1	--	--	1.3	0.6	0.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	0.9	--	--	1.8	0.9	0.4
Finance and insurance	0.5	--	--	--	0.5	0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	2.0	--	--	2.4	5.2	--
Professional and business services	1.2	--	2.3	1.5	0.9	0.3
Professional, scientific, and technical services	0.7	--	--	--	0.3	0.2
Management of companies and enterprises	1.0	--	--	--	1.0	0.3
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	1.9	--	3.8	2.2	1.2	0.6
Educational and health services	3.7	--	2.1	3.8	4.6	4.7
Educational services	1.7	--	0.8	1.7	2.0	--
Health care and social assistance	3.9	--	2.2	4.0	5.1	5.0
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality	3.2	--	2.3	4.2	6.8	3.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	3.9	--	3.5	4.2	5.5	3.7
Accommodation and food services	3.1	--	2.3	4.2	8.2	--
Other services (except public administration)	2.1	--	0.9	4.2	5.7	--
Other services (except public administration)	2.1	--	0.9	4.2	5.7	--
State and local government³	3.3	--	3.5	3.0	2.1	--
State government³	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local government³	3.4	--	2.7	3.3	--	--

Table 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and employment size, Missouri, 2016

Industry sector ²	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
<p>¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where</p> <p>N = number of injuries and illnesses <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year). <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>² <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> -- United States, 2012.</p> <p>³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.</p> <p>⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the <i>North American Industry Classification System</i>, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.</p> <p>⁶ Data too small to be displayed.</p> <p>NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.</p> <p>SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 19, 2018</p>						

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Missouri, 2016

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (in thousands)
All industries including state and local government⁴		2.7	59.3
Private industry⁴		2.6	50.0
Goods-producing⁴		3.3	12.4
Natural resources and mining^{4,5}		5.1	0.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁴		6.1	0.5
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁵		2.7	0.1
Construction		2.4	2.6
Construction		2.4	2.6
Construction of buildings	236	1.2	0.3
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	3.1	0.4
Specialty trade contractors	238	2.7	1.9
Manufacturing		3.6	9.2
Manufacturing		3.6	9.2
Food manufacturing	311	3.3	1.3
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	6.2	0.1
Wood product manufacturing	321	7.0	0.5
Paper manufacturing	322	2.1	0.2
Printing and related support activities	323	1.9	0.2
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	5.3	0.1
Chemical manufacturing	325	2.1	0.4
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	3.0	0.5
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	3.6	0.3
Primary metal manufacturing	331	5.4	0.4

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Missouri, 2016

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (in thousands)
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	3.8	1.1
Machinery manufacturing	333	3.1	0.8
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	1.6	0.2
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	4.9	2.2
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	3.8	0.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	4.8	0.4
Service-providing		2.5	37.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		3.0	13.6
Wholesale trade		2.5	2.8
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2.6	1.5
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	3.0	1.0
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	1.3	0.3
Retail trade		2.9	6.8
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	2.7	1.1
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	2.4	0.1
Electronics and appliance stores	443	--	(⁸)
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	4.1	1.0
Food and beverage stores	445	3.4	1.2
Health and personal care stores	446	1.4	0.2
Gasoline stations	447	1.9	0.4
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	1.1	0.1
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	2.2	0.2
General merchandise stores	452	4.1	2.0
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	2.2	0.2
Nonstore retailers	454	2.3	0.2
Transportation and warehousing⁷		4.4	3.7

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Missouri, 2016

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (in thousands)
Truck transportation	484	4.3	1.8
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	2.4	0.1
Couriers and messengers	492	8.6	0.7
Warehousing and storage	493	4.1	0.6
Utilities		2.7	0.3
Utilities	221	2.7	0.3
Information		1.0	0.5
Information		1.0	0.5
Telecommunications	517	0.9	0.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate		0.8	1.2
Finance and insurance		0.5	0.6
Monetary authorities-central bank	521	--	(⁸)
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.3	0.1
Real estate and rental and leasing		2.0	0.6
Real estate	531	1.3	0.3
Rental and leasing services	532	4.0	0.3
Professional and business services		1.1	3.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services		0.7	1.0
Management of companies and enterprises		1.0	0.6

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Missouri, 2016

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (in thousands)
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		1.8	2.1
Administrative and support services	561	1.7	1.8
Waste management and remediation services	562	4.3	0.2
Educational and health services		3.5	11.8
Educational services		1.6	0.5
Health care and social assistance		3.7	11.3
Ambulatory health care services	621	2.3	2.1
Hospitals	622	5.1	5.6
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	4.9	3.0
Social assistance	624	1.6	0.7
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality		3.1	5.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		3.8	0.8
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	2.8	0.5
Accommodation and food services		3.1	4.9
Accommodation	721	3.4	0.8
Food services and drinking places	722	3.0	4.1
Other services (except public administration)		2.0	1.2
Other services (except public administration)		2.0	1.2
Personal and laundry services	812	2.7	0.6
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	1.7	0.3

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Missouri, 2016

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (in thousands)
State and local government⁴		3.1	9.3
State government⁴		--	--
Goods-producing⁴		4.6	0.2
Construction		4.6	0.2
Construction		4.6	0.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	4.6	0.2
Service-providing		--	--
Public administration		--	--
Public administration		--	--
Local government⁴		3.1	7.1
Service-providing		3.2	7.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		8.7	1.1
Transportation and warehousing⁷		--	--
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	3.2	0.1
Utilities		4.2	0.3
Utilities	221	4.2	0.3
Educational and health services		--	--

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Missouri, 2016

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (in thousands)
Health care and social assistance		3.8	1.0
Hospitals	622	3.6	0.5
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	3.6	0.1
Public administration		4.8	2.3
Public administration		4.8	2.3
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	6.7	1.8

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Missouri, 2016

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (in thousands)
<p>¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where N = number of injuries EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).</p> <p>² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.</p> <p>³ <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> -- United States, 2012.</p> <p>⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.</p> <p>⁵ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the <i>North American Industry Classification System</i>, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.</p> <p>⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.</p> <p>⁷ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.</p> <p>⁸ Data too small to be displayed.</p> <p>NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.</p> <p>SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 19, 2018</p>			

Table 5. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry sector and category of illness, Missouri, 2016

Industry sector ²	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹						Numbers of illnesses in thousands					
All industries including state and local government³	15.2	2.5	1.3	0.1	1.4	9.9	3.4	0.6	0.3	(^b)	0.3	2.2
Private industry³	14.3	2.3	0.8	0.2	1.6	9.4	2.7	0.4	0.2	(^b)	0.3	1.8
Goods-producing³	39.7	2.8	0.5	0.4	7.5	28.4	1.5	0.1	(^b)	(^b)	0.3	1.1
Natural resources and mining^{3,4}	18.7	--	--	--	--	15.6	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting³	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	--	(^b)
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁴	52.5	--	--	--	--	50.4	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)
Construction	6.1	--	--	--	--	5.4	0.1	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	0.1
Manufacturing	54.8	4.1	0.7	--	10.9	38.7	1.4	0.1	(^b)	(^b)	0.3	1.0
Service-providing	8.0	2.1	0.9	--	0.1	4.7	1.2	0.3	0.1	(^b)	(^b)	0.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁵	6.0	1.0	0.7	--	0.4	3.8	0.3	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	0.2
Wholesale trade	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(^b)	--	--
Retail trade	5.7	1.2	0.7	--	--	3.6	0.1	(^b)	(^b)	--	(^b)	0.1
Transportation and warehousing⁵	8.2	--	--	--	--	3.7	0.1	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)
Utilities	26.1	--	--	--	--	--	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	--
Information	6.3	--	--	--	--	4.7	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)
Finance, insurance, and real estate	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)
Finance and insurance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)
Real estate and rental and leasing	--	--	--	--	--	--	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)
Professional and business services	5.9	--	--	--	--	3.3	0.2	--	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	0.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	3.5	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	--	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	--
Management of companies and enterprises	--	--	--	--	--	--	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	11.5	--	--	--	--	4.6	0.1	--	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	0.1
Educational and health services	15.6	2.6	2.1	--	--	10.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	(^b)	(^b)	0.4
Educational services	12.7	--	--	--	--	6.9	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)
Health care and social assistance	16.0	2.5	2.2	--	--	11.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	(^b)	(^b)	0.3
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality	6.8	4.0	--	--	--	2.4	0.1	0.1	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	17.1	--	--	--	--	13.3	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)
Accommodation and food services	5.5	4.3	--	--	--	1.0	0.1	0.1	--	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)
Other services (except public administration)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	--
Other services (except public administration)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	--
State and local government³	21.1	4.1	4.1	--	--	12.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	(^b)	(^b)	0.4
State government³	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local government³	25.0	4.3	5.4	--	--	15.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	(^b)	(^b)	0.3

Table 5. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry sector and category of illness, Missouri, 2016

Industry sector ²	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹						Numbers of illnesses in thousands					
Manufacturing and construction	12.5	3.2	4.1	2.8	1.5	1.0	15.2	4.5	5.8	3.1	1.8	1.0
Health and social work	8.7	2.1	3.5	1.9	1.2	0.8	10.3	2.8	4.2	2.5	1.5	0.9
Education	6.3	1.5	2.8	1.4	0.9	0.6	7.8	2.0	3.5	2.3	1.2	0.8
Public administration	5.1	1.2	2.3	1.1	0.7	0.4	6.2	1.8	3.0	1.9	1.0	0.5
Other services	4.8	1.1	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.3	5.9	1.6	2.8	1.7	0.9	0.4
Unemployed	3.2	0.8	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.2	3.9	1.0	1.8	1.2	0.6	0.3
Total	34.6	9.9	15.2	7.9	4.3	2.3	42.3	11.7	19.1	12.0	6.0	3.0

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ where:

N = number of illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2012.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System Manual*, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁶ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 19, 2018

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2016

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including state and local government⁵		2.8	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.4
Private industry⁵		2.8	1.4	0.7	0.8	1.4
Goods-producing⁵		3.7	2.2	1.0	1.2	1.5
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		5.3	4.0	1.7	2.3	1.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁵		6.2	4.7	2.1	2.6	1.5
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁶		3.3	2.4	0.8	1.6	0.9
Construction		2.4	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.8
Construction		2.4	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.8
Construction of buildings	236	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6
Residential building construction	2361	1.6	0.9	--	0.9	--
Nonresidential building construction	2362	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	3.4	2.4	0.9	1.5	1.0
Utility system construction	2371	3.3	2.2	0.6	1.6	1.1
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	3.7	2.9	1.5	1.4	0.9
Specialty trade contractors	238	2.7	1.9	1.4	0.5	0.8
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	4.3	3.2	2.6	0.6	1.1
Roofing contractors	23816	8.4	8.3	7.5	0.8	--
Building equipment contractors	2382	2.4	1.7	1.2	0.5	0.7
Electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors	23821	1.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.0
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	2.8	2.2	1.6	0.7	0.6
Building finishing contractors	2383	2.2	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.9
Drywall and insulation contractors	23831	3.8	3.2	2.2	1.0	0.6
Painting and wall covering contractors	23832	--	--	--	--	--
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	2.1	1.7	0.8	--	0.4

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2016

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Manufacturing		4.1	2.4	0.9	1.4	1.7
Manufacturing		4.1	2.4	0.9	1.4	1.7
Food manufacturing	311	4.1	2.7	0.9	1.8	1.3
Animal food manufacturing	3111	2.2	1.1	--	0.4	1.1
Dairy product manufacturing	3115	3.9	2.7	1.2	1.4	1.3
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	4.8	3.2	0.7	2.5	1.6
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	3.3	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.3
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	6.9	3.8	1.6	2.1	3.2
Wood product manufacturing	321	7.1	4.0	3.0	0.9	3.1
Paper manufacturing	322	2.2	1.6	0.4	1.2	0.5
Printing and related support activities	323	2.1	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.1
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	5.3	2.5	--	1.7	2.9
Chemical manufacturing	325	2.4	1.4	0.4	1.0	1.0
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	3.2	1.8	0.7	1.1	1.3
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	4.2	3.2	1.5	1.7	1.0
Clay product and refractory manufacturing	3271	6.4	--	--	--	--
Glass and glass product manufacturing	3272	7.2	3.9	1.2	2.7	3.3
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	3.3	2.9	--	1.6	0.5
Primary metal manufacturing	331	5.7	3.3	1.1	2.2	2.4
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	3.9	2.0	0.8	1.2	2.0
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	3.8	1.6	0.5	1.1	2.2
Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing	3324	5.5	3.2	1.2	2.0	2.3
Spring and wire product manufacturing	3326	3.9	1.9	--	1.5	2.0
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	3327	3.1	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.7
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	3328	3.3	2.1	--	1.7	1.2
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	3329	4.0	2.0	0.9	1.1	2.0
Machinery manufacturing	333	3.3	2.2	1.0	1.2	1.2
Industrial machinery manufacturing	3332	2.4	2.1	1.4	--	--
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	2.9	1.6	0.4	1.2	1.4
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	1.7	1.3	0.3	1.0	0.4
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	6.6	3.6	1.5	2.2	2.9

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2016

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	4.2	2.3	0.5	1.7	1.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	5.2	1.4	0.4	1.0	--
Service-providing		2.5	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		3.1	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Wholesale trade		2.5	1.4	0.6	0.8	1.1
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2.7	1.1	0.5	0.5	1.6
Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and supplies merchant wholesalers	4231	3.6	1.9	0.7	1.2	1.7
Lumber and other construction materials merchant wholesalers	4233	4.8	1.9	1.1	0.8	2.9
Professional and commercial equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers	4234	1.1	0.5	0.2	--	--
Metal and mineral (except petroleum) merchant wholesalers	4235	8.7	5.5	2.9	2.7	--
Hardware, and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers	4237	1.4	0.8	--	--	0.6
Machinery, equipment, and supplies merchant wholesalers	4238	1.4	0.5	0.4	--	0.9
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	3.1	2.2	0.6	1.6	0.9
Drugs and druggists' sundries merchant wholesalers	4242	4.9	3.1	--	2.7	1.9
Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers	4244	4.5	3.7	1.0	2.7	0.8
Miscellaneous nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	4249	4.0	2.8	--	2.2	1.2
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.4
Retail trade		2.9	1.8	0.7	1.1	1.1
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	2.8	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.5
Automobile dealers	4411	3.2	1.2	0.9	0.3	1.9
Other motor vehicle dealers	4412	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores	4413	2.7	1.8	0.5	1.3	0.9
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	2.4	1.9	0.9	1.1	0.5
Electronics and appliance stores	443	--	--	--	--	--
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	4.1	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.1
Building material and supplies dealers	4441	4.7	3.3	1.1	2.2	1.4

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2016

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	4442	1.7	1.7	0.7	1.0	--
Food and beverage stores	445	3.5	2.4	1.3	1.2	1.1
Grocery stores	4451	3.6	2.4	1.1	1.3	1.1
Health and personal care stores	446	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4
Gasoline stations	447	1.9	0.7	0.6	0.2	1.2
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	1.1	0.7	--	--	--
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	2.2	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.9
General merchandise stores	452	4.1	2.7	0.6	2.1	1.4
Department stores	4521	3.6	2.2	0.7	1.4	1.5
Other general merchandise stores	4529	4.3	2.9	0.5	2.4	1.4
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	2.2	1.2	0.9	--	1.0
Nonstore retailers	454	2.5	1.9	0.7	1.3	0.5
Electronic shopping and mail-order houses	4541	2.1	1.7	--	1.6	0.4
Transportation and warehousing⁸		4.5	3.2	2.1	1.1	1.3
Truck transportation	484	4.4	2.9	2.1	0.8	1.6
General freight trucking	4841	4.5	2.8	2.2	0.7	1.7
Specialized freight trucking	4842	4.1	2.9	1.9	1.0	1.2
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	2.6	1.4	0.6	0.8	1.1
Couriers and messengers	492	8.8	7.1	4.4	2.6	1.7
Warehousing and storage	493	4.1	3.2	1.3	2.0	0.9
Utilities		3.0	1.4	1.0	0.5	1.6
Utilities	221	3.0	1.4	1.0	0.5	1.6
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	2.4	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.3
Information		1.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.7
Information		1.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.7
Publishing industries (except internet)	511	--	0.2	0.1	--	--
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	5111	--	0.3	0.1	--	--

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2016

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Software publishers	5112	--	--	--	--	--
Telecommunications	517	0.9	0.7	0.6	--	0.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate		0.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6
Finance and insurance		0.5	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.5
Monetary authorities-central bank	521	--	--	--	--	--
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	--	0.1	--	(⁹)	--
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Real estate and rental and leasing		2.0	1.0	0.2	0.8	1.1
Real estate	531	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.0
Rental and leasing services	532	4.0	2.6	0.4	2.2	1.4
Professional and business services		1.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services		0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5
Management of companies and enterprises		1.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.6
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		1.9	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.8
Administrative and support services	561	1.8	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.7
Waste management and remediation services	562	4.3	2.6	1.3	1.3	1.7
Educational and health services		3.7	1.5	0.6	0.9	2.2
Educational services		1.7	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.1
Health care and social assistance		3.9	1.6	0.6	0.9	2.3

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2016

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Ambulatory health care services	621	2.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.6
Offices of physicians	6211	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	--
Outpatient care centers	6214	3.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	2.4
Medical and diagnostic laboratories	6215	2.0	0.5	--	--	1.5
Home health care services	6216	4.0	2.4	0.9	1.6	1.6
Hospitals	622	5.3	1.8	0.5	1.3	3.5
General medical and surgical hospitals	6221	5.2	1.7	0.5	1.2	3.5
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	5.2	2.8	1.2	1.6	2.4
Nursing care facilities (skilled nursing facilities)	6231	5.8	3.3	1.4	1.9	2.5
Residential intellectual and developmental disability, mental health, and substance abuse facilities	6232	4.9	1.7	0.9	0.8	3.2
Continuing care retirement communities and assisted living facilities for the elderly	6233	3.7	2.2	0.9	1.3	1.5
Other residential care facilities	6239	3.4	2.9	0.6	2.3	--
Social assistance	624	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.8
Individual and family services	6241	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.1
Vocational rehabilitation services	6243	2.5	1.3	1.2	--	1.2
Child day care services	6244	1.4	1.2	0.4	0.8	--
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality		3.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	2.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		3.9	1.9	0.6	1.3	2.0
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	3.0	1.4	0.5	0.9	1.6
Accommodation and food services		3.1	0.9	0.6	0.3	2.2
Accommodation	721	3.6	1.5	0.6	0.8	2.2
Traveler accommodation	7211	3.7	1.5	0.6	0.9	2.2
Food services and drinking places	722	3.0	0.8	0.5	0.3	2.2
Other services (except public administration)		2.1	0.8	--	0.4	1.3

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2016

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Other services (except public administration)		2.1	0.8	--	0.4	1.3
Personal and laundry services	812	2.8	0.8	--	0.6	--
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	1.9	0.4	--	0.4	1.4
State and local government⁵		3.3	1.6	1.1	0.5	1.7
State government⁵		--	--	--	--	--
Goods-producing⁵		5.1	0.7	0.7	--	4.4
Construction		5.1	0.7	0.7	--	4.4
Construction		5.1	0.7	0.7	--	4.4
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	5.1	0.7	0.7	--	4.4
Service-providing		--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	--	--	--	--	--
Police protection	92212	8.3	2.7	2.7	--	5.6
Local government⁵		3.4	1.8	1.1	0.7	1.6
Service-providing		3.5	1.8	1.1	0.7	1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		9.0	8.2	1.7	--	0.8
Transportation and warehousing⁸		--	--	--	--	--

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2016

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	3.5	3.3	2.8	0.5	--
Utilities		4.4	2.9	1.4	--	1.5
Utilities	221	4.4	2.9	1.4	--	1.5
Water, sewage and other systems	2213	5.4	3.4	1.5	--	2.0
Educational and health services		--	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance		4.8	2.0	--	0.5	2.7
Hospitals	622	4.5	0.7	0.2	0.5	3.8
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	3.6	2.1	0.8	1.3	1.5
Public administration		4.9	2.4	1.9	0.5	2.5
Public administration		4.9	2.4	1.9	0.5	2.5
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	6.9	2.9	2.0	0.9	4.0
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	6.9	2.9	2.0	0.9	4.0
Police protection	92212	6.7	3.5	1.9	1.6	--
Fire protection	92216	9.3	2.8	2.8	--	--

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2016

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2012.

⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁹ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 19, 2018

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2016

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including state and local government⁴		62.6	31.8	15.7	16.0	30.9
Private industry⁴		52.7	26.9	12.5	14.4	25.9
Goods-producing⁴		13.9	8.4	3.8	4.7	5.5
Natural resources and mining^{4,5}		0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁴		0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁵		0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	(⁸)
Construction		2.6	1.8	1.1	0.7	0.8
Construction		2.6	1.8	1.1	0.7	0.8
Construction of buildings	236	0.3	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.1
Residential building construction	2361	0.2	0.1	--	0.1	--
Nonresidential building construction	2362	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Utility system construction	2371	0.3	0.2	(⁸)	0.1	0.1
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁸)
Specialty trade contractors	238	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.6
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Roofing contractors	23816	0.2	0.2	0.2	(⁸)	--
Building equipment contractors	2382	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3
Electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors	23821	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
Building finishing contractors	2383	0.3	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Drywall and insulation contractors	23831	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)
Painting and wall covering contractors	23832	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	0.2	0.2	0.1	--	(⁸)

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2016

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Manufacturing		10.6	6.1	2.4	3.7	4.5
Manufacturing		10.6	6.1	2.4	3.7	4.5
Food manufacturing	311	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.5
Animal food manufacturing	3111	0.1	0.1	--	(⁸)	0.1
Dairy product manufacturing	3115	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.3
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Wood product manufacturing	321	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Paper manufacturing	322	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	(⁸)
Printing and related support activities	323	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	0.1	(⁸)	--	(⁸)	(⁸)
Chemical manufacturing	325	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Clay product and refractory manufacturing	3271	(⁸)	(⁸)	--	(⁸)	(⁸)
Glass and glass product manufacturing	3272	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	0.2	0.1	--	0.1	(⁸)
Primary metal manufacturing	331	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	0.3	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.2
Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing	3324	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.1
Spring and wire product manufacturing	3326	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	3327	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	3328	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	(⁸)
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	3329	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Machinery manufacturing	333	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
Industrial machinery manufacturing	3332	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.1
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	(⁸)
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	2.9	1.6	0.7	1.0	1.3

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2016

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	0.3	0.2	(⁸)	0.1	0.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	0.4	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	--
Service-providing		38.8	18.4	8.7	9.7	20.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		13.9	8.8	4.3	4.5	5.1
Wholesale trade		2.9	1.6	0.7	0.9	1.3
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.9
Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and supplies merchant wholesalers	4231	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Lumber and other construction materials merchant wholesalers	4233	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Professional and commercial equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers	4234	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	--	--
Metal and mineral (except petroleum) merchant wholesalers	4235	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	--
Hardware, and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers	4237	0.1	(⁸)	--	--	(⁸)
Machinery, equipment, and supplies merchant wholesalers	4238	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.3
Drugs and druggists' sundries merchant wholesalers	4242	0.1	0.1	--	0.1	(⁸)
Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers	4244	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1
Miscellaneous nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	4249	0.2	0.2	--	0.1	0.1
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Retail trade		6.9	4.3	1.8	2.6	2.6
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6
Automobile dealers	4411	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5
Other motor vehicle dealers	4412	(⁸)	(⁸)	--	--	--
Automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores	4413	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁸)
Electronics and appliance stores	443	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.3
Building material and supplies dealers	4441	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2016

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	4442	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Food and beverage stores	445	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4
Grocery stores	4451	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4
Health and personal care stores	446	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gasoline stations	447	0.4	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.3
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	0.1	0.1	--	--	--
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.1
General merchandise stores	452	2.1	1.4	0.3	1.1	0.7
Department stores	4521	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Other general merchandise stores	4529	1.6	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.5
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
Nonstore retailers	454	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Electronic shopping and mail-order houses	4541	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	(⁸)
Transportation and warehousing⁷		3.8	2.7	1.8	0.9	1.1
Truck transportation	484	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.7
General freight trucking	4841	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.5
Specialized freight trucking	4842	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Couriers and messengers	492	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1
Warehousing and storage	493	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1
Utilities		0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.2
Utilities	221	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.2
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Information		0.5	0.2	0.2	(⁸)	0.3
Information		0.5	0.2	0.2	(⁸)	0.3
Publishing industries (except internet)	511	--	(⁸)	(⁸)	--	--
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	5111	--	(⁸)	(⁸)	--	--

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2016

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Software publishers	5112	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Telecommunications	517	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)
Finance, insurance, and real estate		1.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.9
Finance and insurance		0.6	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.5
Monetary authorities-central bank	521	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	--	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	--
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Real estate and rental and leasing		0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Real estate	531	0.3	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.2
Rental and leasing services	532	0.3	0.2	(⁸)	0.2	0.1
Professional and business services		3.8	1.8	0.9	1.0	2.0
Professional, scientific, and technical services		1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.8
Management of companies and enterprises		0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		2.2	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.9
Administrative and support services	561	2.0	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.8
Waste management and remediation services	562	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Educational and health services		12.3	4.9	2.0	2.9	7.4
Educational services		0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Health care and social assistance		11.8	4.7	1.9	2.9	7.0

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2016

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Ambulatory health care services	621	2.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.5
Offices of physicians	6211	0.4	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	--
Outpatient care centers	6214	0.4	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.3
Medical and diagnostic laboratories	6215	0.1	(⁸)	--	--	(⁸)
Home health care services	6216	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Hospitals	622	5.8	2.0	0.6	1.4	3.8
General medical and surgical hospitals	6221	5.4	1.8	0.5	1.3	3.7
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	3.1	1.7	0.7	1.0	1.4
Nursing care facilities (skilled nursing facilities)	6231	2.1	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.9
Residential intellectual and developmental disability, mental health, and substance abuse facilities	6232	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Continuing care retirement communities and assisted living facilities for the elderly	6233	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other residential care facilities	6239	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	--
Social assistance	624	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Individual and family services	6241	0.4	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.2
Vocational rehabilitation services	6243	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	--	(⁸)
Child day care services	6244	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	--
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality		5.8	1.8	1.0	0.8	4.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		0.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
Accommodation and food services		5.0	1.4	0.9	0.5	3.5
Accommodation	721	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5
Traveler accommodation	7211	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5
Food services and drinking places	722	4.1	1.1	0.7	0.4	3.0
Other services (except public administration)		1.2	0.5	--	0.2	0.8

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2016

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Other services (except public administration)		1.2	0.5	--	0.2	0.8
Personal and laundry services	812	0.6	0.2	--	0.1	--
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	0.3	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.2
State and local government⁴		9.9	4.9	3.3	1.6	5.0
State government⁴		--	--	--	--	--
Goods-producing⁴		0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.2
Construction		0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.2
Construction		0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.2
Service-providing		--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	--	--	--	--	--
Police protection	92212	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Local government⁴		7.6	4.0	2.4	1.6	3.6
Service-providing		7.6	4.0	2.4	1.6	3.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		1.2	1.1	0.2	--	0.1
Transportation and warehousing⁷		--	--	--	--	--

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2016

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	0.2	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	--
Utilities		0.3	0.2	0.1	--	0.1
Utilities	221	0.3	0.2	0.1	--	0.1
Water, sewage and other systems	2213	0.3	0.2	0.1	--	0.1
Educational and health services		--	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance		1.3	0.5	--	0.1	0.7
Hospitals	622	0.7	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.6
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Public administration		2.3	1.1	0.9	0.2	1.2
Public administration		2.3	1.1	0.9	0.2	1.2
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	1.8	0.8	0.5	0.2	1.1
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	1.8	0.8	0.5	0.2	1.1
Police protection	92212	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	--
Fire protection	92216	0.8	0.2	0.2	(⁸)	--

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2016

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2012

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁸ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 19, 2018

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2016

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
All industries including state and local government⁴		15.2	2.5	1.3	0.1	1.4	9.9
Private industry⁴		14.3	2.3	0.8	0.2	1.6	9.4
Goods-producing⁴		39.7	2.8	0.5	0.4	7.5	28.4
Natural resources and mining^{4,6}		18.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	15.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁴		--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	(⁵)
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁶		52.5	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	50.4
Construction		6.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	5.4
Construction		6.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	5.4
Construction of buildings	236	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Specialty trade contractors	238	3.5	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Manufacturing		54.8	4.1	0.7	(⁵)	10.9	38.7
Manufacturing		54.8	4.1	0.7	(⁵)	10.9	38.7
Food manufacturing	311	76.8	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	20.4	54.6
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Wood product manufacturing	321	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Paper manufacturing	322	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	(⁵)
Printing and related support activities	323	15.3	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Chemical manufacturing	325	22.2	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	(⁵)
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	15.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	58.6	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	20.1	(⁵)

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2016

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Primary metal manufacturing	331	25.6	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	14.6	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	5.4	6.1
Machinery manufacturing	333	22.6	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	12.7
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	169.7	6.6	(⁵)	(⁵)	15.1	144.4
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	33.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	33.9	(⁵)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	39.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	39.9
Service-providing		8.0	2.1	0.9	(⁵)	0.1	4.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		6.0	1.0	0.7	(⁵)	0.4	3.8
Wholesale trade		--	--	--	(⁵)	--	--
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	(⁵)	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	--
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Retail trade		5.7	1.2	0.7	--	(⁵)	3.6
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Electronics and appliance stores	443	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Food and beverage stores	445	12.3	(⁵)	--	--	(⁵)	7.2
Health and personal care stores	446	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Gasoline stations	447	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
General merchandise stores	452	7.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	5.4
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Nonstore retailers	454	14.7	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Transportation and warehousing⁸		8.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	3.7

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2016

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Truck transportation	484	6.8	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Couriers and messengers	492	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Warehousing and storage	493	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Utilities		26.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Utilities	221	26.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Information		6.3	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	4.7
Information		6.3	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	4.7
Publishing industries (except internet)	511	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Telecommunications	517	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Finance, insurance, and real estate		--	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Finance and insurance		--	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Monetary authorities-central bank	521	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Real estate and rental and leasing		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Real estate	531	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Rental and leasing services	532	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Professional and business services		5.9	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	3.3
Professional, scientific, and technical services		3.5	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2016

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Management of companies and enterprises		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		11.5	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	4.6
Administrative and support services	561	12.1	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	4.9
Waste management and remediation services	562	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Educational and health services		15.6	2.6	2.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	10.7
Educational services		12.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	6.9
Health care and social assistance		16.0	2.5	2.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	11.1
Ambulatory health care services	621	10.0	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	8.5
Hospitals	622	21.5	2.1	4.6	(⁵)	(⁵)	14.8
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	21.4	6.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	12.9
Social assistance	624	6.3	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	4.7
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality		6.8	4.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	2.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		17.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	13.3
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	18.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	14.6
Accommodation and food services		5.5	4.3	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	1.0
Accommodation	721	20.5	17.4	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Food services and drinking places	722	3.0	2.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Other services (except public administration)		--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Other services (except public administration)		--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2016

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Personal and laundry services	812	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
State and local government⁴		21.1	4.1	4.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	12.9
State government⁴		--	--	--	--	--	--
Goods-producing⁴		45.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Construction		45.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Construction		45.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	45.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Service-providing		--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--	--
Local government⁴		25.0	4.3	5.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	15.3
Service-providing		25.5	4.4	5.6	(⁵)	(⁵)	15.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		26.2	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Transportation and warehousing⁸		--	--	--	--	--	--
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	38.5	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Utilities		--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2016

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Utilities	221	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Educational and health services		--	--	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance		92.9	--	37.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Hospitals	622	87.7	--	66.3	(⁵)	(⁵)	15.4
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Public administration		--	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Public administration		--	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	--	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	--

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2016

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where
N = number of illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2012.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data too small to be displayed.

⁶ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 19, 2018

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2016

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
All industries including state and local government³		3.4	0.6	0.3	(⁴)	0.3	2.2
Private industry³		2.7	0.4	0.2	(⁴)	0.3	1.8
Goods-producing³		1.5	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.3	1.1
Natural resources and mining^{3,5}		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting³		--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁵		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Construction		0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Construction		0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Construction of buildings	236	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Specialty trade contractors	238	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Manufacturing		1.4	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.3	1.0
Manufacturing		1.4	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.3	1.0
Food manufacturing	311	0.3	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	0.1	0.2
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Wood product manufacturing	321	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Paper manufacturing	322	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)
Printing and related support activities	323	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Chemical manufacturing	325	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2016

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Primary metal manufacturing	331	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Machinery manufacturing	333	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	0.8	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1	0.6
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Service-providing		1.2	0.3	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		0.3	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.2
Wholesale trade		--	--	--	(⁴)	--	--
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	(⁴)	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	--
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Retail trade		0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	0.1
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Electronics and appliance stores	443	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Food and beverage stores	445	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)
Health and personal care stores	446	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Gasoline stations	447	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
General merchandise stores	452	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Nonstore retailers	454	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Transportation and warehousing⁷		0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2016

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Truck transportation	484	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Couriers and messengers	492	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Warehousing and storage	493	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Utilities		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Utilities	221	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Information		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Information		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Publishing industries (except internet)	511	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Telecommunications	517	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Finance, insurance, and real estate		--	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Finance and insurance		--	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Monetary authorities-central bank	521	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Real estate and rental and leasing		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Real estate	531	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Rental and leasing services	532	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Professional and business services		0.2	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services		0.1	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2016

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Management of companies and enterprises		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		0.1	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Administrative and support services	561	0.1	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Waste management and remediation services	562	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Educational and health services		0.5	0.1	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.4
Educational services		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Health care and social assistance		0.5	0.1	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.3
Ambulatory health care services	621	0.1	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Hospitals	622	0.2	(⁴)	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.2
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Social assistance	624	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality		0.1	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Accommodation and food services		0.1	0.1	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Accommodation	721	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Food services and drinking places	722	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Other services (except public administration)		--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Other services (except public administration)		--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2016

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Personal and laundry services	812	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
State and local government³		0.6	0.1	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.4
State government³		--	--	--	--	--	--
Goods-producing³		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Construction		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Construction		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Service-providing		--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--	--
Local government³		0.6	0.1	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.3
Service-providing		0.6	0.1	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Transportation and warehousing⁷		--	--	--	--	--	--
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Utilities		--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2016

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Utilities	221	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Educational and health services		--	--	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance		0.2	--	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Hospitals	622	0.1	--	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Public administration		--	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Public administration		--	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	--	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	--

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2016

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2012.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data too small to be displayed.

⁵ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

^b These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 19, 2018

Table 10. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2016

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate ¹	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
All industries including state and local government⁴		2.7	59.3	2.8	2.3
Private industry⁴		2.6	50.0	2.3	2.2
Goods-producing⁴		3.3	12.4	3.7	3.4
Natural resources and mining^{4,5}		5.1	0.6	22.2	21.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁴		6.1	0.5	27.2	26.3
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁵		2.7	0.1	0.2	0.6
Construction		2.4	2.6	10.7	9.8
Construction		2.4	2.6	10.7	9.8
Construction of buildings	236	1.2	0.3	34.0	32.1
Residential building construction	2361	1.6	0.2	50.2	51.7
Nonresidential building construction	2362	0.9	0.1	33.9	33.7
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	3.1	0.4	14.4	14.1
Utility system construction	2371	2.9	0.2	21.6	21.7
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	3.7	0.2	22.1	19.8
Specialty trade contractors	238	2.7	1.9	12.7	12.2
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	4.2	0.6	26.8	25.6
Roofing contractors	23816	8.0	0.2	45.4	34.4
Building equipment contractors	2382	2.4	0.8	17.6	18.1
Electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors	23821	1.7	0.2	20.3	20.7
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	2.8	0.5	23.5	24.8
Building finishing contractors	2383	2.2	0.3	24.7	21.7
Drywall and insulation contractors	23831	3.8	0.2	19.8	18.4
Painting and wall covering contractors	23832	--	(⁸)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	2.1	0.2	36.8	37.8
Manufacturing		3.6	9.2	3.6	3.4

Table 10. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2016

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate ¹	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
Manufacturing		3.6	9.2	3.6	3.4
Food manufacturing	311	3.3	1.3	5.4	6.1
Animal food manufacturing	3111	2.2	0.1	38.5	38.8
Dairy product manufacturing	3115	3.6	0.2	16.3	16.2
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	3.4	0.6	1.6	1.7
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	3.2	0.1	18.3	22.0
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	6.2	0.1	4.4	5.8
Wood product manufacturing	321	7.0	0.5	11.7	12.0
Paper manufacturing	322	2.1	0.2	19.9	19.4
Printing and related support activities	323	1.9	0.2	15.7	15.2
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	5.3	0.1	33.6	33.1
Chemical manufacturing	325	2.1	0.4	12.1	11.7
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	3.0	0.5	10.1	10.2
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	3.6	0.3	17.8	19.0
Clay product and refractory manufacturing	3271	--	(⁸)	47.4	52.4
Glass and glass product manufacturing	3272	6.1	0.1	2.3	1.3
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	2.9	0.1	36.2	37.2
Primary metal manufacturing	331	5.4	0.4	16.6	15.2
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	3.8	1.1	8.4	8.6
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	3.7	0.3	13.3	13.3
Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing	3324	4.9	0.2	16.2	16.9
Spring and wire product manufacturing	3326	3.4	0.1	4.0	3.6
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	3327	3.0	0.1	27.0	27.2
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	3328	3.3	0.1	13.8	15.5
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	3329	3.9	0.3	23.8	24.1
Machinery manufacturing	333	3.1	0.8	11.5	11.6
Industrial machinery manufacturing	3332	2.4	(⁸)	27.9	27.2
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	2.4	0.1	18.2	19.3
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	1.6	0.2	47.3	47.2
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	4.9	2.2	5.9	5.8
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	3.8	0.3	23.7	23.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	4.8	0.4	44.9	45.7

Table 10. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2016

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate ¹	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
Service-providing		2.5	37.5	2.7	2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		3.0	13.6	4.0	3.4
Wholesale trade		2.5	2.8	13.4	9.6
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2.6	1.5	20.5	13.5
Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and supplies merchant wholesalers	4231	3.6	0.3	15.2	16.8
Lumber and other construction materials merchant wholesalers	4233	4.7	0.2	26.0	26.8
Professional and commercial equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers	4234	1.1	0.1	46.7	47.2
Metal and mineral (except petroleum) merchant wholesalers	4235	8.7	0.2	48.2	46.7
Hardware, and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers	4237	1.4	0.1	28.4	31.5
Machinery, equipment, and supplies merchant wholesalers	4238	1.4	0.2	34.3	34.0
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	3.0	1.0	17.4	12.8
Drugs and druggists' sundries merchant wholesalers	4242	4.9	0.1	54.1	57.3
Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers	4244	4.5	0.5	12.4	12.1
Miscellaneous nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	4249	3.9	0.2	21.9	23.3
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	1.3	0.3	38.9	38.7
Retail trade		2.9	6.8	4.5	4.3
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	2.7	1.1	14.6	14.7
Automobile dealers	4411	3.1	0.7	14.1	14.5
Other motor vehicle dealers	4412	--	(⁸)	11.6	10.7
Automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores	4413	2.7	0.3	36.6	36.5
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	2.4	0.1	33.0	35.5
Electronics and appliance stores	443	--	(⁸)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	4.1	1.0	10.4	10.2
Building material and supplies dealers	4441	4.6	0.9	10.9	10.8
Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	4442	1.7	0.1	29.8	29.7
Food and beverage stores	445	3.4	1.2	9.0	9.0
Grocery stores	4451	3.4	1.1	8.1	8.0
Health and personal care stores	446	1.4	0.2	33.8	34.2

Table 10. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2016

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate ¹	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
Gasoline stations	447	1.9	0.4	28.9	28.9
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	1.1	0.1	42.1	40.6
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	2.2	0.2	31.9	30.9
General merchandise stores	452	4.1	2.0	4.2	4.3
Department stores	4521	3.6	0.5	7.7	7.5
Other general merchandise stores	4529	4.2	1.6	4.9	5.1
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	2.2	0.2	30.5	31.3
Nonstore retailers	454	2.3	0.2	15.8	13.2
Electronic shopping and mail-order houses	4541	1.9	0.1	12.9	14.5
Transportation and warehousing⁷		4.4	3.7	6.0	5.9
Truck transportation	484	4.3	1.8	9.2	9.7
General freight trucking	4841	4.5	1.3	10.1	10.8
Specialized freight trucking	4842	4.0	0.5	20.7	20.9
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	2.4	0.1	26.0	22.5
Couriers and messengers	492	8.6	0.7	10.7	13.1
Warehousing and storage	493	4.1	0.6	8.5	9.3
Utilities		2.7	0.3	16.0	16.4
Utilities	221	2.7	0.3	16.0	16.4
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	2.2	0.2	19.5	19.6
Information		1.0	0.5	31.1	29.1
Information		1.0	0.5	31.1	29.1
Publishing industries (except internet)	511	--	--	--	--
Software publishers	5112	--	(⁸)	18.8	18.1
Telecommunications	517	0.9	0.2	42.7	42.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate		0.8	1.2	20.9	19.7
Finance and insurance		0.5	0.6	34.6	33.7

Table 10. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2016

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate ¹	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
Monetary authorities-central bank	521	--	(⁸)	7.0	6.9
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.3	0.1	23.9	22.7
Real estate and rental and leasing		2.0	0.6	27.7	21.7
Real estate	531	1.3	0.3	33.1	32.4
Rental and leasing services	532	4.0	0.3	34.6	29.3
Professional and business services		1.1	3.6	14.1	15.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services		0.7	1.0	31.0	32.3
Management of companies and enterprises		1.0	0.6	22.7	23.1
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		1.8	2.1	19.2	20.6
Administrative and support services	561	1.7	1.8	21.4	22.9
Waste management and remediation services	562	4.3	0.2	29.2	32.7
Educational and health services		3.5	11.8	3.3	2.8
Educational services		1.6	0.5	7.4	7.2
Health care and social assistance		3.7	11.3	3.5	2.9
Ambulatory health care services	621	2.3	2.1	13.6	13.1
Offices of physicians	6211	1.0	0.4	47.3	47.3
Outpatient care centers	6214	2.8	0.3	26.2	30.1
Medical and diagnostic laboratories	6215	1.4	(⁸)	19.0	22.3
Home health care services	6216	3.9	0.6	10.8	13.4
Hospitals	622	5.1	5.6	0.5	0.5
General medical and surgical hospitals	6221	5.0	5.2	0.4	0.4
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	4.9	3.0	5.0	4.7

Table 10. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2016

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate ¹	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
Nursing care facilities (skilled nursing facilities)	6231	5.5	2.0	4.5	4.6
Residential intellectual and developmental disability, mental health, and substance abuse facilities	6232	4.8	0.6	17.1	16.9
Continuing care retirement communities and assisted living facilities for the elderly	6233	3.7	0.3	11.0	9.2
Other residential care facilities	6239	3.3	0.1	30.6	31.5
Social assistance	624	1.6	0.7	17.0	17.2
Individual and family services	6241	1.7	0.4	22.8	22.8
Vocational rehabilitation services	6243	2.5	0.1	32.5	40.6
Child day care services	6244	1.4	0.2	36.5	36.4
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality		3.1	5.7	7.4	7.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		3.8	0.8	10.5	18.7
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	2.8	0.5	12.3	12.0
Accommodation and food services		3.1	4.9	8.4	8.5
Accommodation	721	3.4	0.8	12.6	11.8
Traveler accommodation	7211	3.5	0.8	12.9	11.9
Food services and drinking places	722	3.0	4.1	9.8	9.9
Other services (except public administration)		2.0	1.2	25.5	24.8
Other services (except public administration)		2.0	1.2	25.5	24.8
Personal and laundry services	812	2.7	0.6	40.2	38.0
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	1.7	0.3	32.2	30.9
State and local government⁴		3.1	9.3	13.0	8.7
State government⁴		--	--	--	--
Goods-producing⁴		4.6	0.2	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)

Table 10. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2016

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate ¹	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
Construction		4.6	0.2	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Construction		4.6	0.2	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	4.6	0.2	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Service-providing		--	--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	--	--	--	--
Police protection	92212	7.6	0.1	23.6	24.1
Local government⁴		3.1	7.1	15.5	11.4
Service-providing		3.2	7.1	15.5	11.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		8.7	1.1	49.0	8.7
Transportation and warehousing⁷		--	--	--	--
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	3.2	0.1	20.5	19.4
Utilities		4.2	0.3	42.2	35.9
Utilities	221	4.2	0.3	42.2	35.9
Water, sewage and other systems	2213	5.1	0.2	42.2	39.0
Educational and health services		--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance		3.8	1.0	20.0	19.4

Table 10. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2016

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate ¹	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
Hospitals	622	3.6	0.5	16.6	13.2
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	3.6	0.1	29.0	30.7
Public administration		4.8	2.3	26.1	23.3
Public administration		4.8	2.3	26.1	23.3
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	6.7	1.8	26.5	26.6
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	6.7	1.8	26.5	26.6
Police protection	92212	6.7	1.0	30.4	32.9
Fire protection	92216	8.9	0.7	45.3	46.5

Table 10. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2016

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate ¹	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
<div>¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where N = number of injuries EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).</div> <div>² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.</div> <div>³ <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> -- United States, 2012.</div> <div>⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.</div> <div>⁵ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the <i>North American Industry Classification System</i>, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.</div> <div>⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.</div> <div>⁷ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.</div> <div>⁸ Data too small to be displayed.</div> <div>⁹ Relative standard errors were not calculated for mining, except oil and gas (NAICS 212), and rail transportation (NAICS 482).</div> <div>¹⁰ Percent relative standard error less than 0.05.</div> <div>NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines.</div> <div>SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 19, 2018</div>					

Table 11. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and case types, 2014-2016, Missouri

Industry sector ²	Total recordable cases			Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction									Other recordable cases		
				Total			Cases with days away from work ⁶			Cases with job transfer or restriction					
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
All industries including state and local government ³	3.3	3.1	2.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.7	1.6	1.4
Private industry ³	3.2	3.0	2.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.5	1.4
Goods-producing ³	4.1	3.7	3.7	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.9	1.8	1.5
Natural resources and mining ^{3,4}	4.5	4.3	5.3	3.0	2.0	4.0	1.7	1.0	1.7	1.4	1.0	2.3	1.5	2.3	1.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ³	5.7	--	6.2	3.8	--	4.7	2.2	--	2.1	1.6	--	2.6	1.8	--	1.5
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction ⁴	2.6	2.9	3.3	1.8	2.1	2.4	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.9
Construction	3.4	2.6	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.5	1.0	0.8
Manufacturing	4.3	4.2	4.1	2.2	2.2	2.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.1	2.0	1.7
Service-providing	2.9	2.8	2.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.4	1.4	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	3.9	3.3	3.1	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.1
Wholesale trade	3.9	3.0	2.5	2.8	2.2	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.6	1.5	1.3	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.1
Retail trade	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.1
Transportation and warehousing ⁵	5.2	4.1	4.5	3.6	2.8	3.2	2.2	1.7	2.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.3
Utilities	4.3	3.8	3.0	1.6	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.5	2.7	2.5	1.6
Information	2.0	--	1.1	1.0	--	0.4	0.9	--	0.3	0.2	--	0.1	1.0	--	0.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.6
Finance and insurance	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	0.3	0.5	0.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	2.3	2.7	2.0	1.1	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.8	--	1.2	1.1
Professional and business services	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.5
Management of companies and enterprises	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	2.7	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.8
Educational and health services	4.4	4.0	3.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.9	2.6	2.4	2.2
Educational services	1.9	1.3	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.8	1.1
Health care and social assistance	4.7	4.3	3.9	2.0	1.7	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.1	0.9	2.7	2.6	2.3
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality	2.9	3.3	3.2	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.9	1.9	2.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4.1	4.4	3.9	2.5	2.3	1.9	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.0
Accommodation and food services	2.7	3.1	3.1	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.3	1.9	1.9	2.2
Other services (except public administration)	1.7	3.0	2.1	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.5	--	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.7	1.3
Other services (except public administration)	1.7	3.0	2.1	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.5	--	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.7	1.3
State and local government ³	--	3.9	3.3	--	1.6	1.6	--	0.7	1.1	--	0.8	0.5	--	2.3	1.7
State government ³	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local government ³	3.8	3.4	3.4	1.2	1.5	1.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.7	2.6	1.8	1.6

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2012.³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.⁶ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.⁷ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 19, 2018

2016 Case & Demographics

Private industry

Private industry

- There were 12,450 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2016. The incidence rate was 65.1 (per 10,000 full-time workers).
- There were eight median days away from work in private industry in 2016.

Goods-producing industries

- Goods-producing sectors had 3,750 (30.1%) of the injuries and illnesses with days away from work in private industry in 2016. The incidence rate for the total goods-producing sectors was 98.8.
- Private industry goods-producing sectors had 14 median days away from work in 2016.
- The manufacturing major industry sector had 2,420 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2016. The incidence rate was 93.5.
- The construction major industry sector had 20 median days away from work in 2016. The incidence rate for construction was 103.3.

Service-providing industries

- Service-providing sectors had 8,700 (69.9%) of the injuries and illnesses with days away from work in private industry in 2016. The incidence rate for the total service-providing sectors was 56.8.
- Private industry service-providing sectors had seven median days away from work in 2016.
- The trade, transportation, and utilities major industry sector had 4,310 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2016. The incidence rate was 96.7.
- The financial activities sector had 21 median days away from work in 2016. The incidence rate was 6.9.

Gender and Ethnicity

- Male workers accounted for 65.9% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. Female workers accounted for 33.7% of the injuries and illnesses.
- Male workers had ten median days away from work; female workers had six median days.
- White only was the race or ethnic origin accounting for 48.5% of the injuries and illnesses. The race or ethnic origin was not reported in 41.1% of the cases.
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander workers had 39 median days away from work.

Age of Worker

- Workers aged 45 to 54 accounted for 24.3% of the injuries and illnesses. Workers who were 25 to 34 years old accounted for 22.2%.
- Workers aged 65 and over had 22 median days away from work. Workers aged 45 to 45 years had 14 median days away from work.

Years on the Job

- Workers with 1 to 5 years of service accounted for 33.4%. Workers with more than 5 years of service with the employer accounted for 29.6% of the injuries and illnesses.

- Workers with five or more years of service had 12 median days away from work. Workers with 1 to 5 years of service had ten median days away from work.

Occupation

- The major occupational group with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work was transportation and material moving occupations with 3,020 (24.3% of the private industry total). This number was not statistically significantly different from the number of cases in 2015. Production occupations had 1,970 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2016. This was not statistically significantly different from 2015.
- Business and financial operations occupations had 149 median days away from work in 2016. Management occupations and construction and extraction occupations each had 20 median days away from work.
- The worker occupation with the most injuries and illnesses was heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers with 1,270 (10.2% of the total). This number of cases was statistically significantly more than in 2015.
- Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand had 910 injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2016. This number was not statistically significantly changed from 2015.
- Maintenance and repair workers, general had 91 median days away from work. Landscaping and groundskeeping workers had 60 median days away from work.

Event Characteristics

- Sprains, strains, tears was the nature of injury, illness accounting for 39.6% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- Upper extremities was the part of body accounting for the most injuries and illnesses (34.1%).
- Floors, walkways, ground surfaces was the source of injury, illness accounting for 19.4% of the injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- Overexertion and bodily reaction was the event or exposure accounting for the most injuries and illnesses (32.2%).
- The time of event category, 8:01 A.M. to 12:00 P.M., accounted for 28.8% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in private industry in 2016.
- The hours on the job before event occurred category, 2- 4 hours, had 19.7% of the injuries and illnesses. The hours on the job before event occurred was not reported in 19.8% of the cases.
- Monday was the day of the week accounting for 20.0% of the injuries and illnesses.

State government

Goods- Producing Industries

- There were 30 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri state government goods-producing industries in 2016. The incidence rate was 74.4.
- There were 30 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the Missouri state government construction major industry sector in 2016. The incidence rate was 74.4.
- There were six median days away from work in state government goods-producing industries and also in state government construction in 2016.

Gender

- Male workers accounted for 100.0% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.

Occupation

- The major occupational group with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work was construction and extraction occupations with 30 (100% of the state government goods-producing total).

Event Characteristics

- Sprains, strains, tears was the nature of injury, illness in 66.7% of the cases for total goods-producing sectors and construction.
- The time of event category, 8:01 A.M. to 12:00 P.M., accounted for 66.7% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the total goods-producing sectors as well as construction.

Local government

Local government

- There were 2,390 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri local government in 2016. The incidence rate was 106.2.
- There were four median days away from work in local government in 2016, down from seven in 2015 and 20 in 2014.

Service-Providing Industries

- There were 2,390 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri local government service-providing sectors in 2016. The incidence rate was 108.7.
- There were 870 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the public administration major industry sector in 2016. The incidence rate was 185.3.
- There were four median days away from work in local government service-providing industries, down from seven in 2015 and 20 in 2014.
- The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the trade, transportation, and utilities major industry sector was 172.9 in 2016. There were 220 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- There were two median days away from work in local government trade, transportation, and utilities major industry sector in 2016.

Gender and Ethnicity

- Male workers accounted for 65.3% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in local government. Female workers accounted for 34.7% of the injuries and illnesses.
- White only was the race or ethnic origin accounting for 82.0% of the injuries and illnesses in local government. The race or ethnic origin was not reported in 16.7% of the cases.
- Male workers had ten median days away from work; female workers had two median days.
- White workers had five median days away from work.

Age of Worker

- Workers aged 45 to 54 accounted for 28.9% of the injuries and illnesses. Workers aged 35 to 44 accounted for 25.5%.
- Workers aged 45 to 54 years had 12 median days away from work. Workers aged 55 to 64 years had six median days away from work.

Years on the Job

- Workers with more than 5 years of service accounted for 67.8% of the injuries and illnesses. Workers with 1 to 5 years of service with the employer accounted for 22.6%.
- Workers with 1 to 5 years of service and workers with 5 years or more each had five median days away from work.

Occupation

- The major occupational groups with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work were education, training, and library occupations and protective service occupations each with 640 (26.8% of the local government total). Transportation and material moving occupations had 310 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- Protective service occupations had 16 median days away from work. Transportation and material moving occupations had 12 median days away from work.
- The worker occupation with the most injuries and illnesses was elementary school teachers, except special education, with 510 (21.3% of the total). Emergency medical technicians and paramedics, and police and sheriff's patrol officers each had 240 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- Bus drivers, transit and intercity had 51 median days away from work. Emergency medical technicians and paramedics had 44 median days away from work.

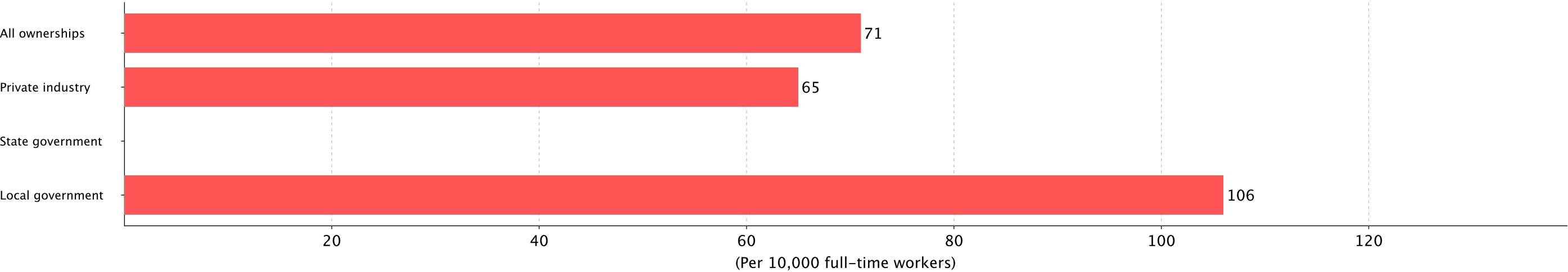
Event Characteristics

- Sprains, strains, tears was the nature of injury, illness accounting for 39.3% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- Upper extremities was the part of body accounting for 33.5% of the injuries and illnesses.
- Floors, walkways, ground surfaces was the source of injury, illness accounting for 27.6% of the injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- Falls, slips, trips was the event or exposure accounting for the most injuries and illnesses (36.0%). Within the falls, slips, trips category, Fall on same level accounted for 26.4% of the total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses.
- The time of event category, 8:01 A.M. to 12:00 P.M., accounted for 32.6% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in local government in 2016. The time of event was not reported in 27.2 % of the cases.
- The hours on the job before event occurred category, 1-2 hours, had 22.2% of the injuries and illnesses. The hours on the job before event occurred were not reported in 27.2% of the cases.
- Monday was the day of the week accounting for 26.4% of the injuries and illnesses.

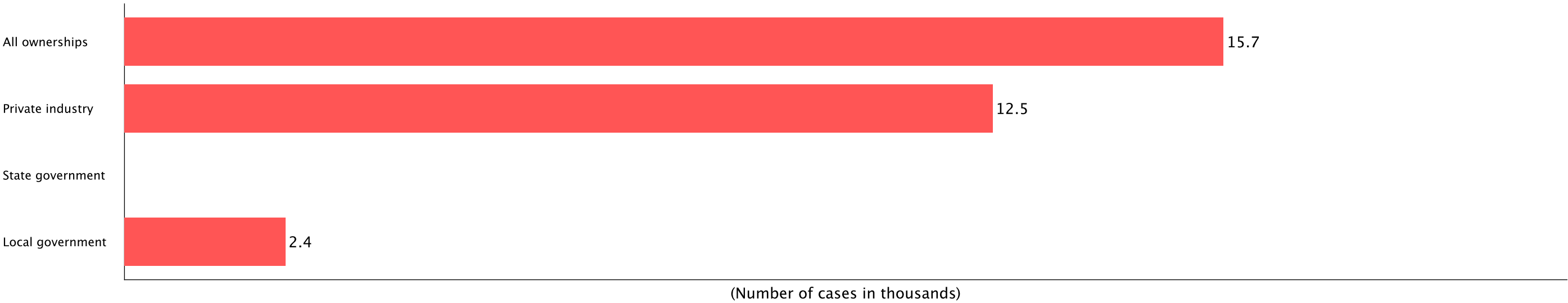
Rate and Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, by ownership, Missouri, 2016

Ownership	Rates	Counts in thousands
All ownerships	71	15.7
Private industry	65	12.5
State government	-	-
Local government	106	2.4

Chart 1. Rate of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, by ownership, Missouri, 2016



Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, by ownership, Missouri, 2016



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]

Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2011-2016

Year	Service-providing	Goods-producing
2011	10,760	3,650
2012	10,150	4,010
2013	11,080	3,790
2014	11,140	4,010
2015	9,500	3,400
2016	8,700	3,750

Chart 2. Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2011–2016
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]

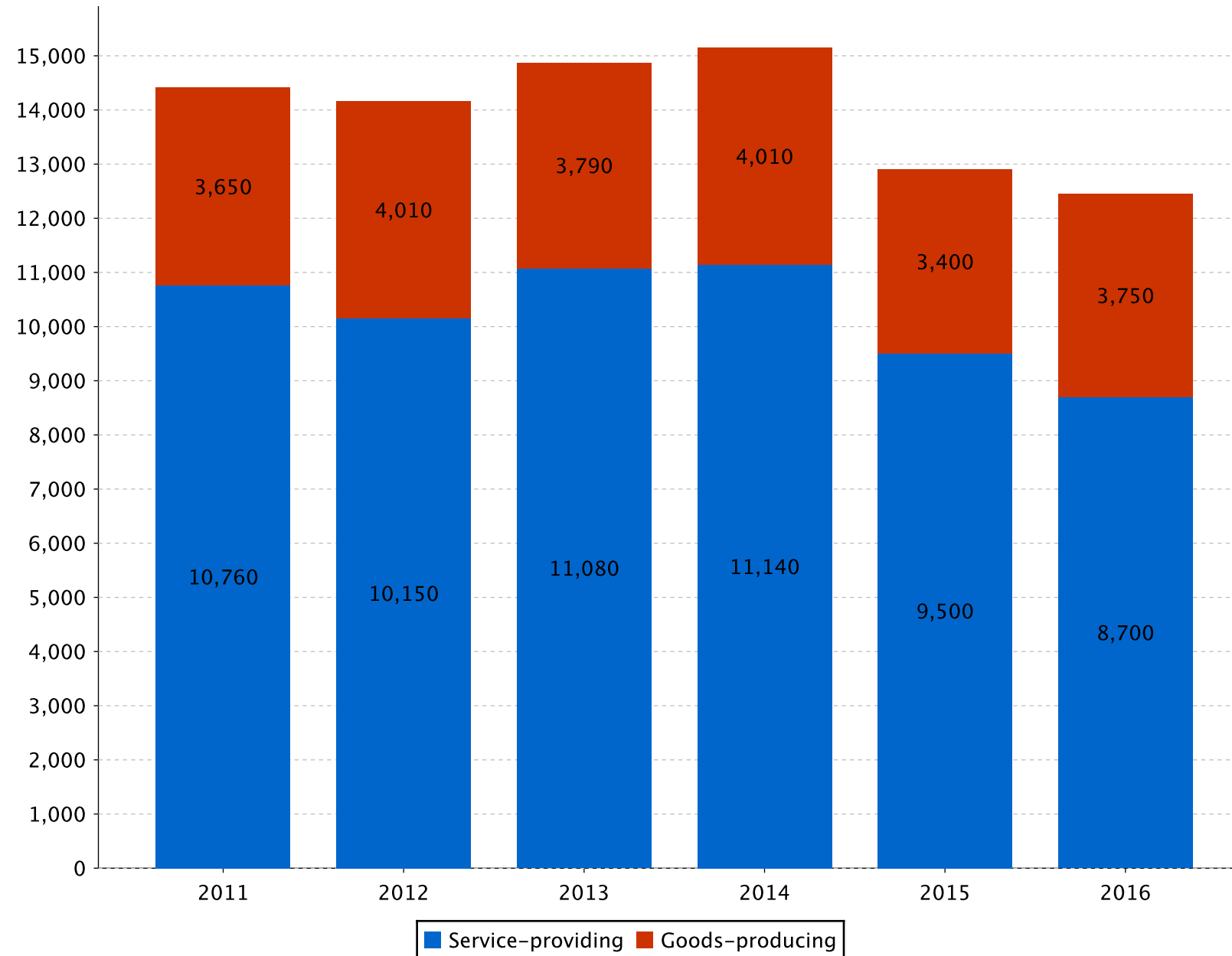
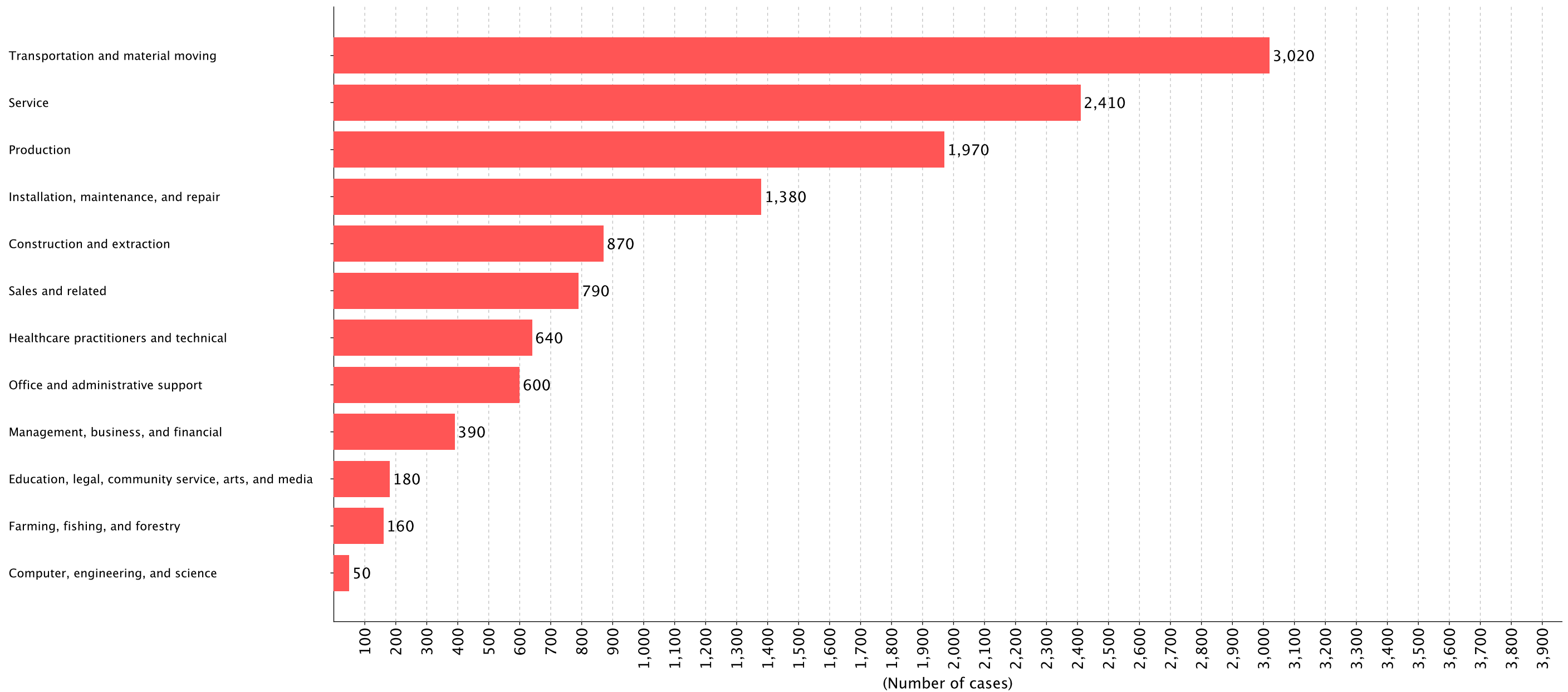
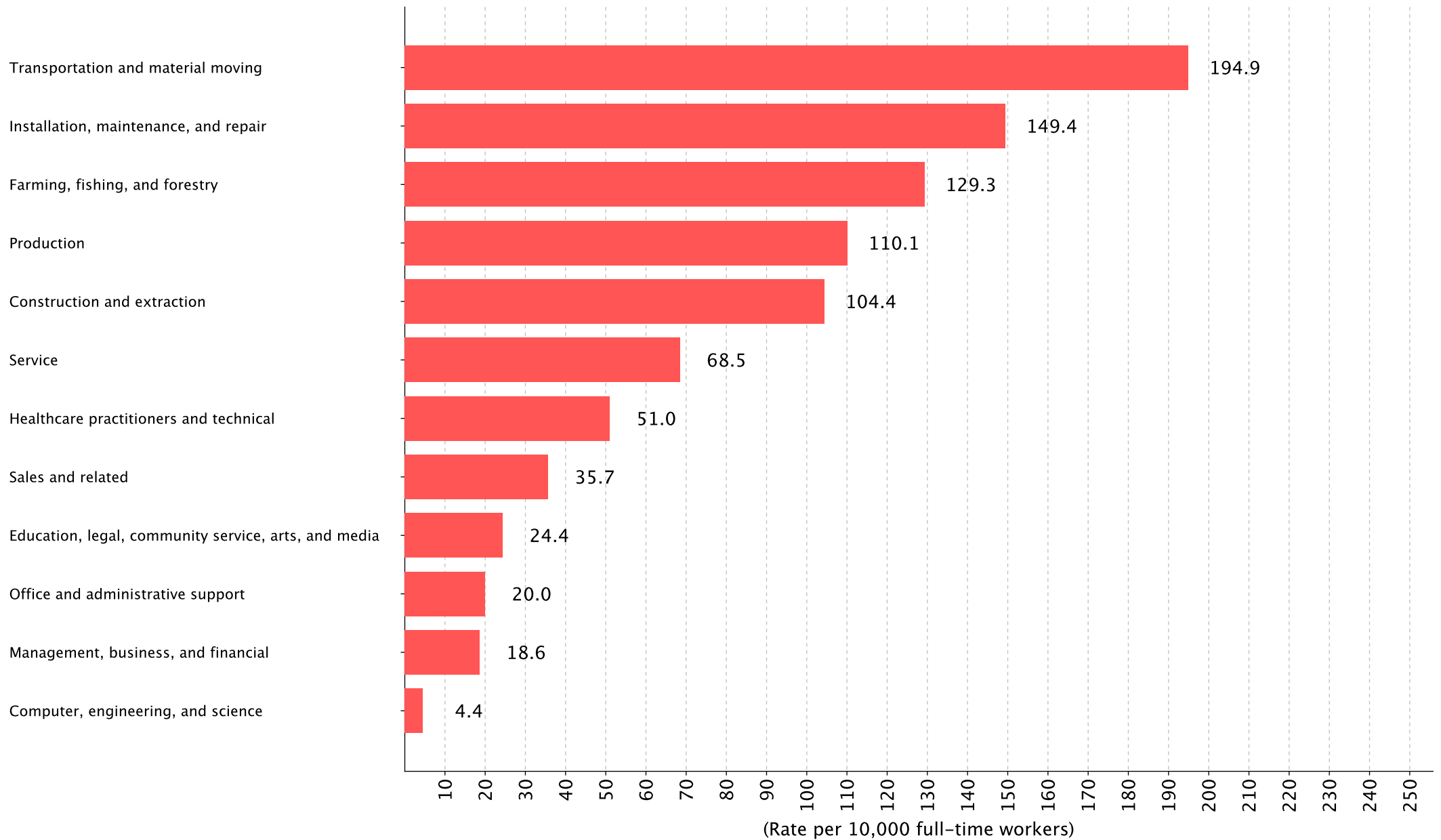


Chart 3. Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation categories, private industry, Missouri, 2016



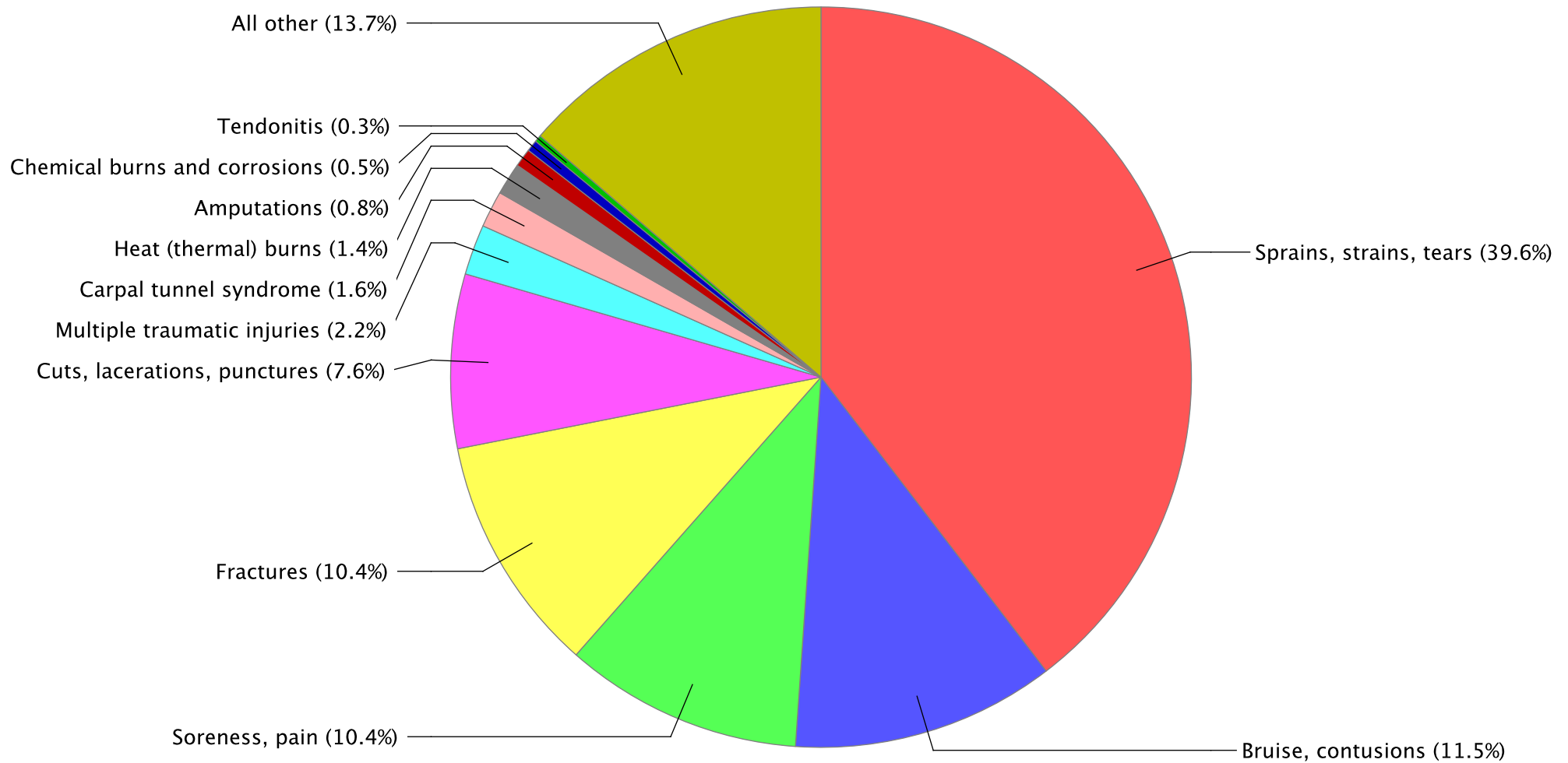
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]

Chart 4. Incidence rates of injuries and illnesses by major occupation categories, private industry, Missouri, 2016



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]

Chart 5. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by nature, private industry, Missouri, 2016
[Total Cases = 12,450]

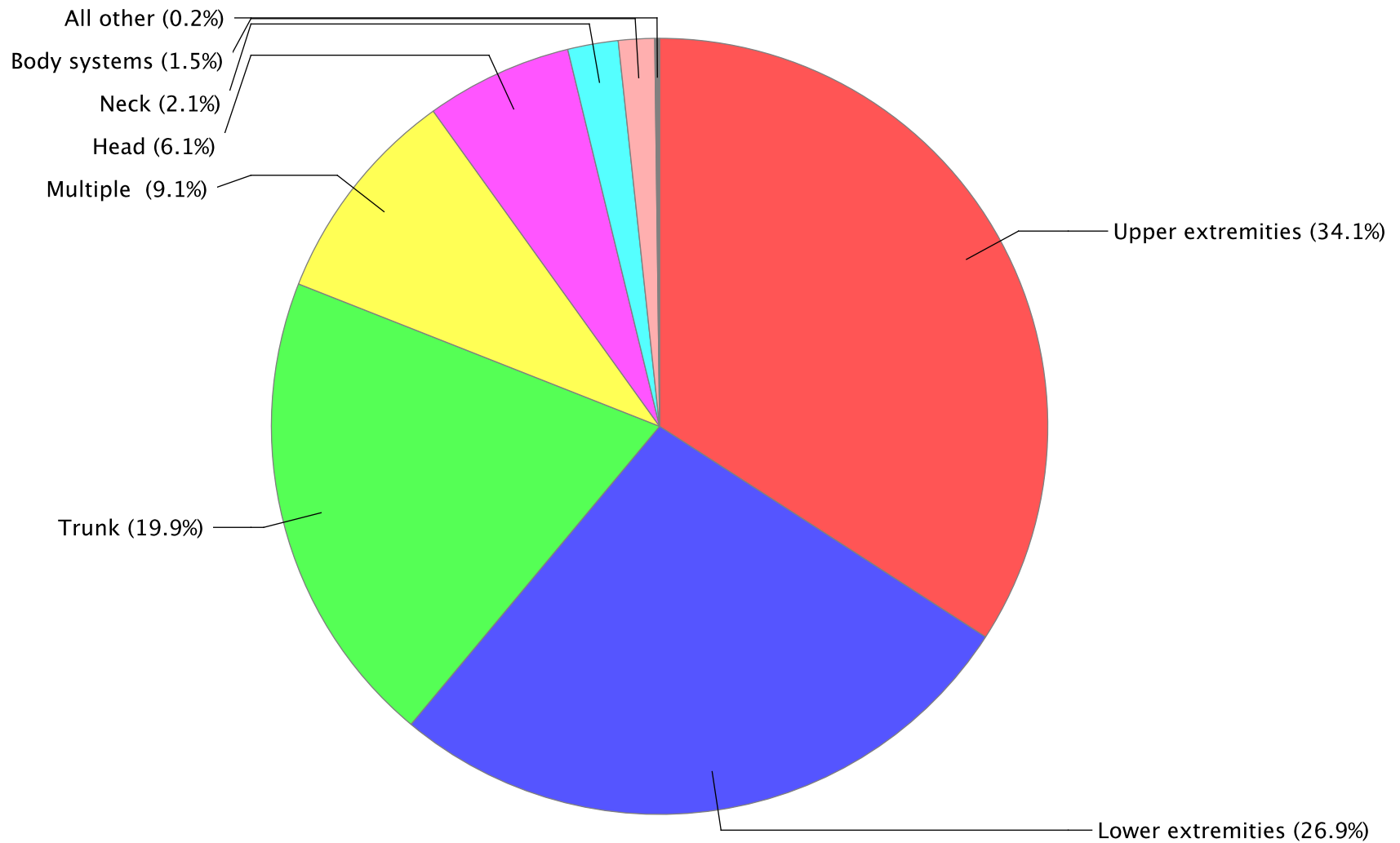


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by part of body, private industry, Missouri, 2016
[Total Cases = 12,450]

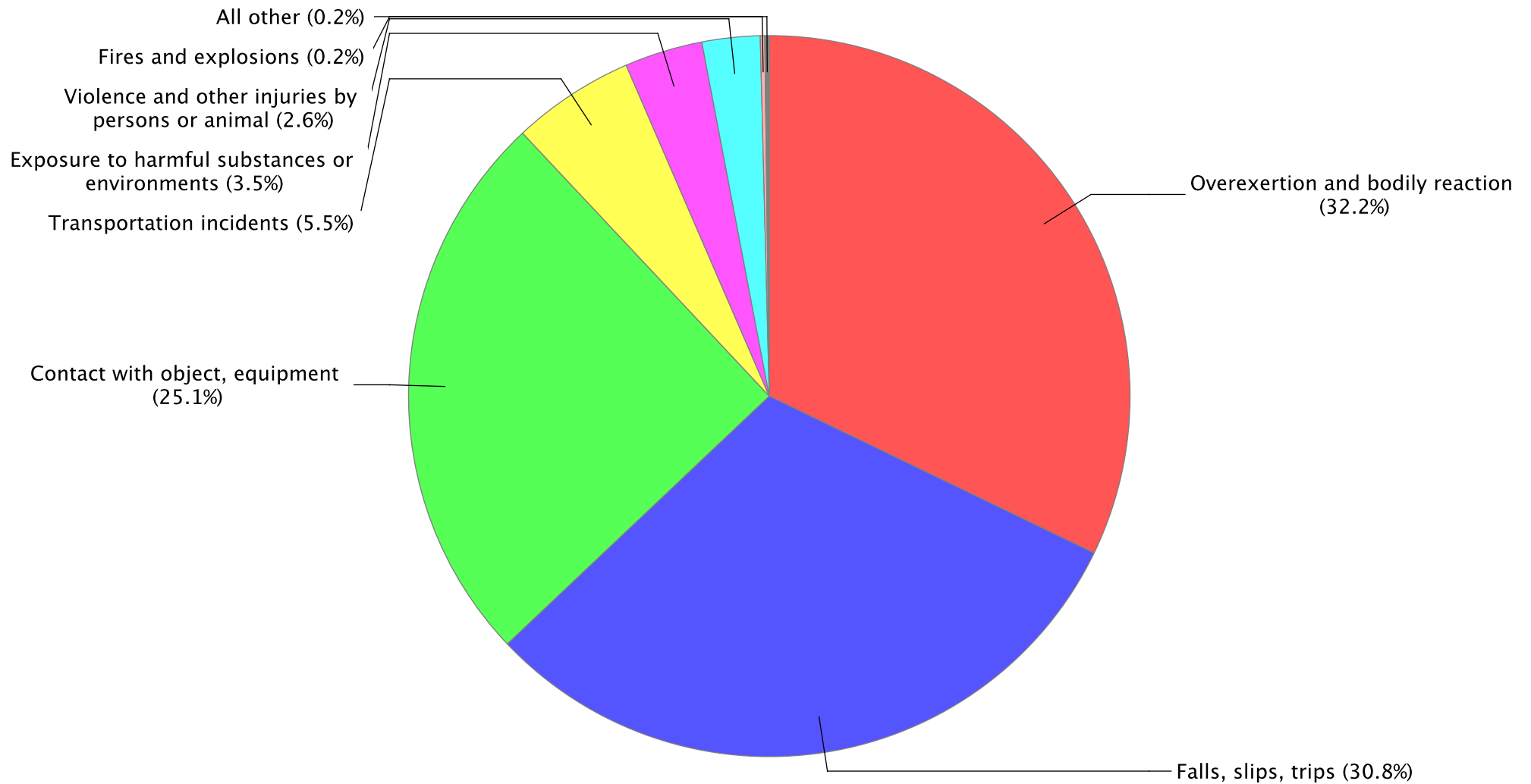
Category	Value
Upper extremities	4,250
Lower extremities	3,350
Trunk	2,480
Multiple	1,130
Head	760
Neck	260
Body systems	190
All other	30

Chart 6. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by part of body, private industry, Missouri, 2016
[Total Cases = 12,450]



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]

Chart 7. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure, private industry, Missouri, 2016
[Total Cases = 12,450]

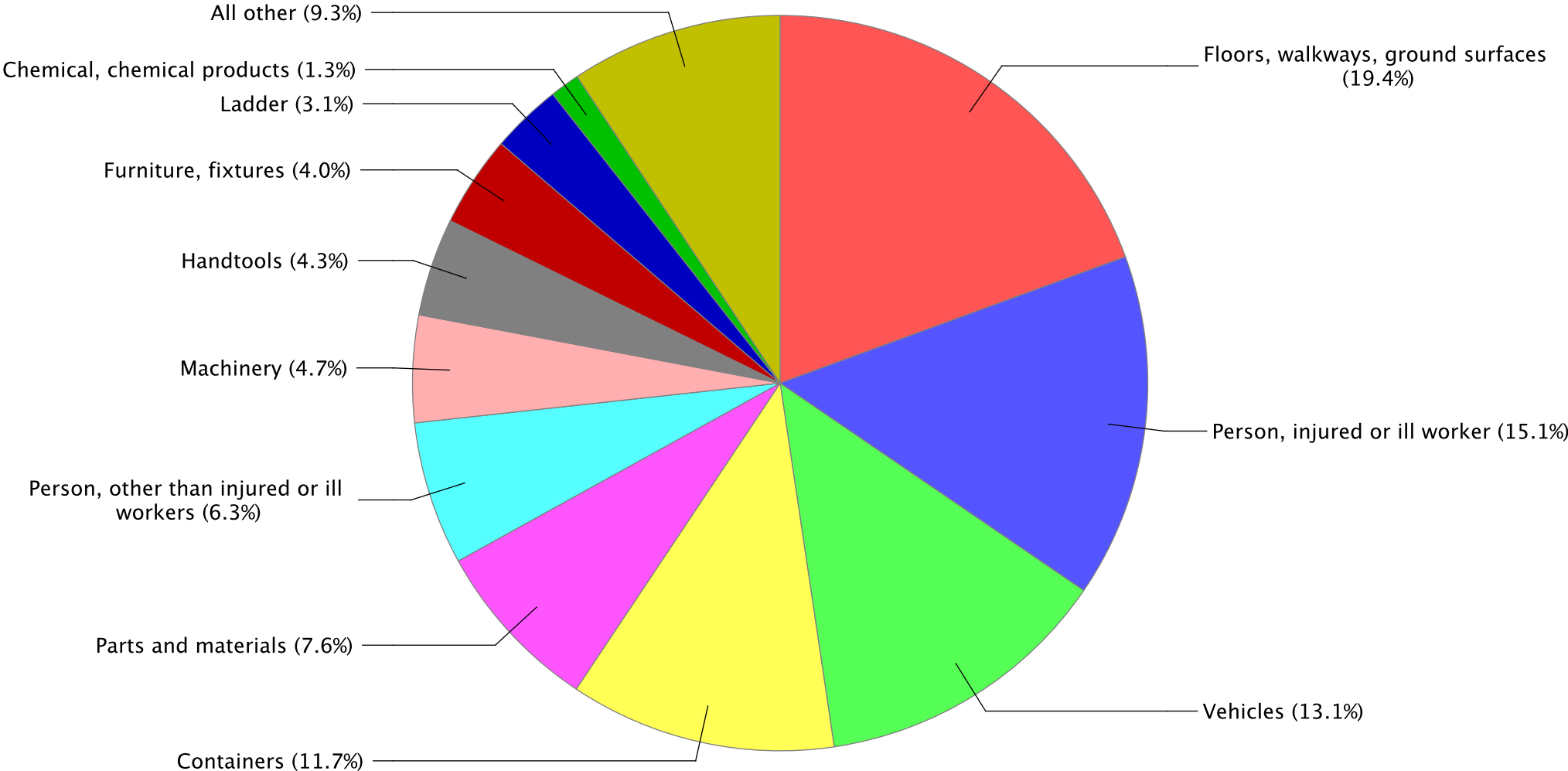


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by source, private industry, Missouri, 2016
[Total Cases = 12,450]

Category	Value
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	2,420
Person, injured or ill worker	1,880
Vehicles	1,630
Containers	1,460
Parts and materials	940
Person, other than injured or ill workers	790
Machinery	590
Handtools	530
Furniture, fixtures	500
Ladder	390
Chemical, chemical products	160
All other	1,160

Chart 8. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by source, private industry, Missouri, 2016
[Total Cases = 12,450]

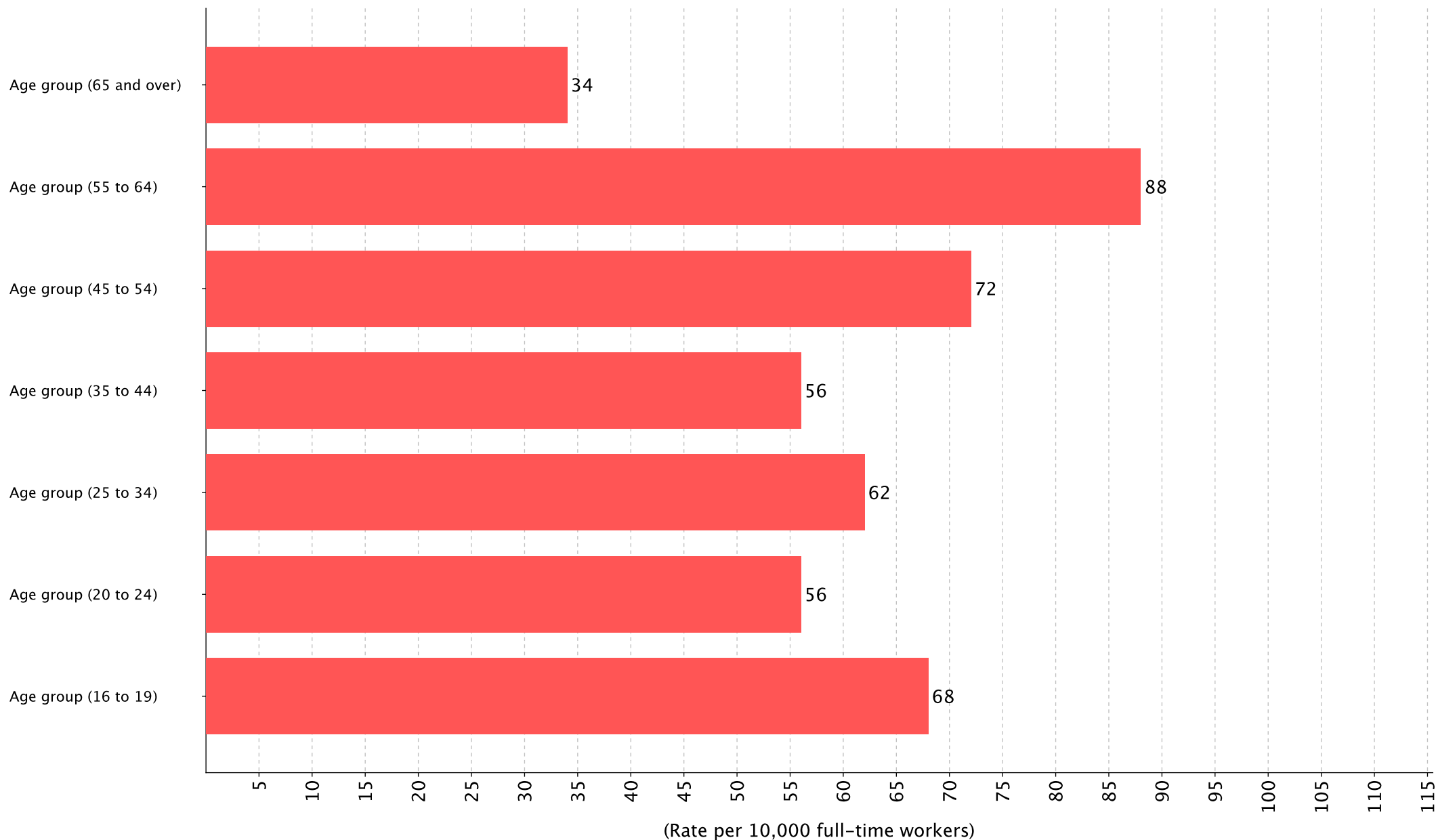


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]

Incidence rate by age of worker, private industry, Missouri, 2016

Category	Value
Age group (65 and over)	34
Age group (55 to 64)	88
Age group (45 to 54)	72
Age group (35 to 44)	56
Age group (25 to 34)	62
Age group (20 to 24)	56
Age group (16 to 19)	68

Chart 9. Incidence rate by age of worker, private industry, Missouri, 2016

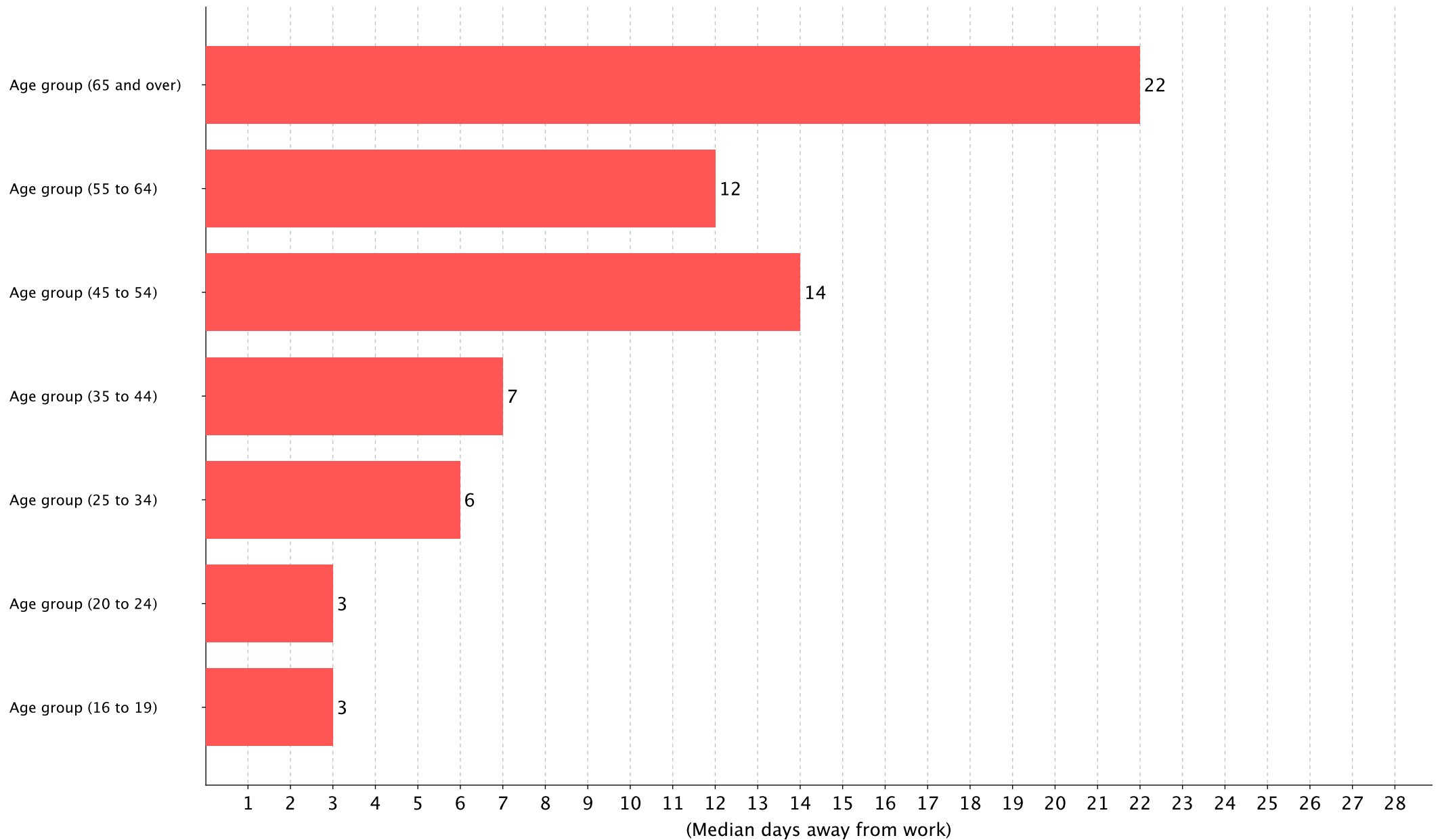


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]

Median days away from work due to injuries and illnesses , private industry, Missouri, 2016

Category	Value
Age group (65 and over)	22
Age group (55 to 64)	12
Age group (45 to 54)	14
Age group (35 to 44)	7
Age group (25 to 34)	6
Age group (20 to 24)	3
Age group (16 to 19)	3

Chart 10. Median days away from work due to injuries and illnesses , private industry, Missouri, 2016

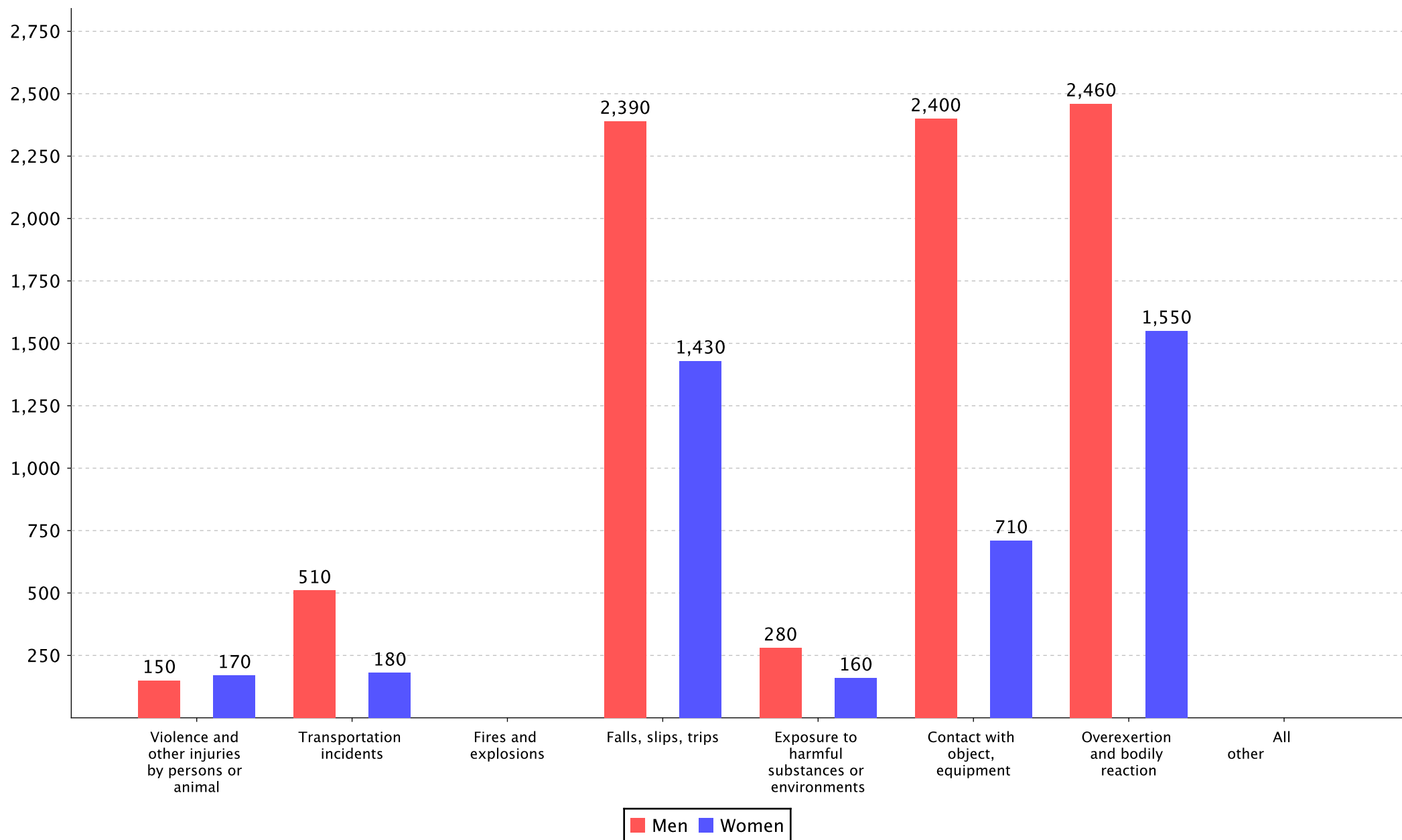


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]

Number of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure and gender, private industry, Missouri, 2016

Category	Men	Women
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	150	170
Transportation incidents	510	180
Fires and explosions	-	-
Falls, slips, trips	2,390	1,430
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	280	160
Contact with object, equipment	2,400	710
Overexertion and bodily reaction	2,460	1,550
All other	-	-

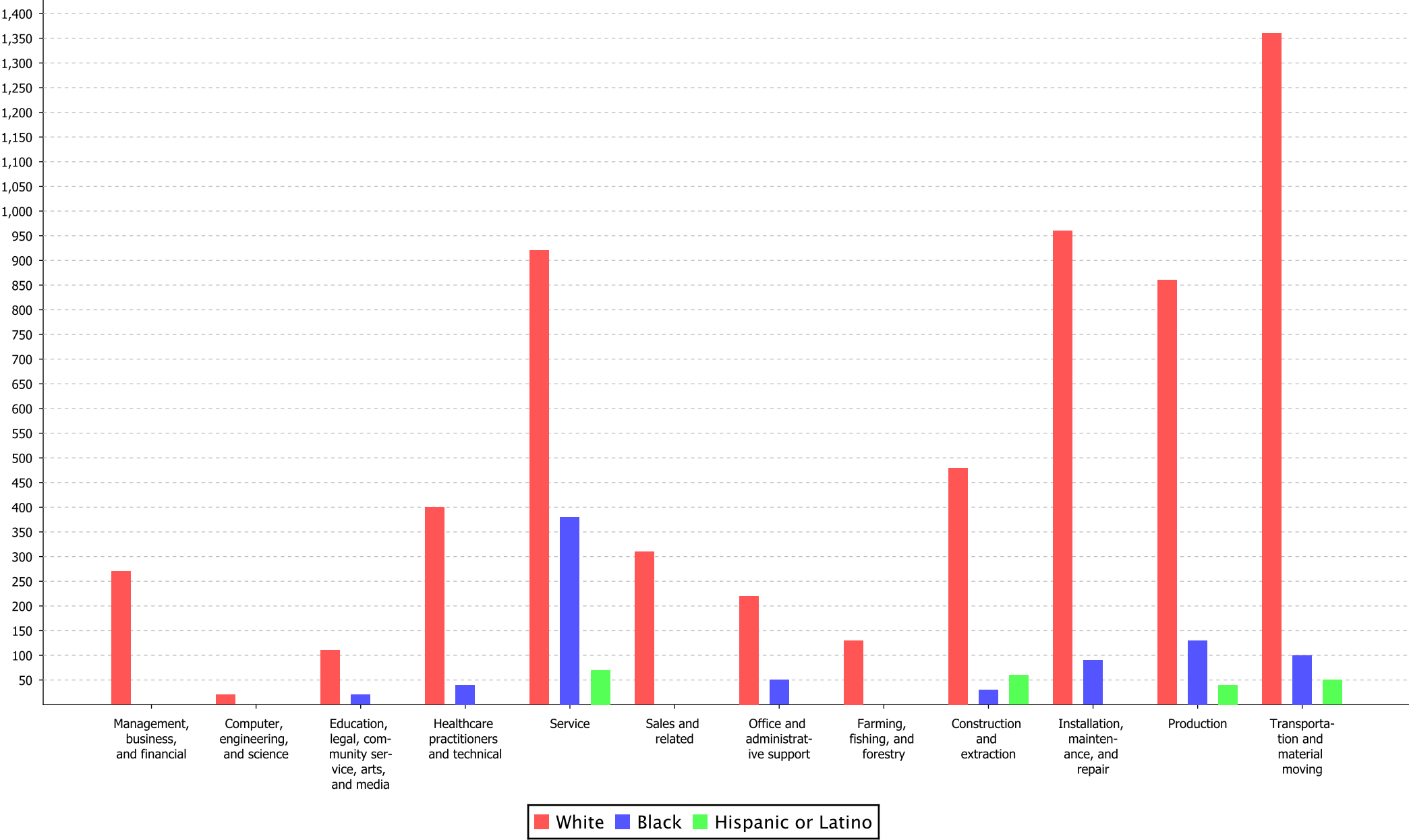
Chart 11. Number of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure and gender, private industry, Missouri, 2016
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]



Number of injuries and illnesses to White, Black, and Hispanic or Latino workers, private industry, Missouri, 2016

Category	White	Black	Hispanic or Latino
Management, business, and financial	270	-	-
Computer, engineering, and science	20	-	-
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media	110	20	-
Healthcare practitioners and technical	400	40	-
Service	920	380	70
Sales and related	310	-	-
Office and administrative support	220	50	-
Farming, fishing, and forestry	130	-	-
Construction and extraction	480	30	60
Installation, maintenance, and repair	960	90	-
Production	860	130	40
Transportation and material moving	1,360	100	50

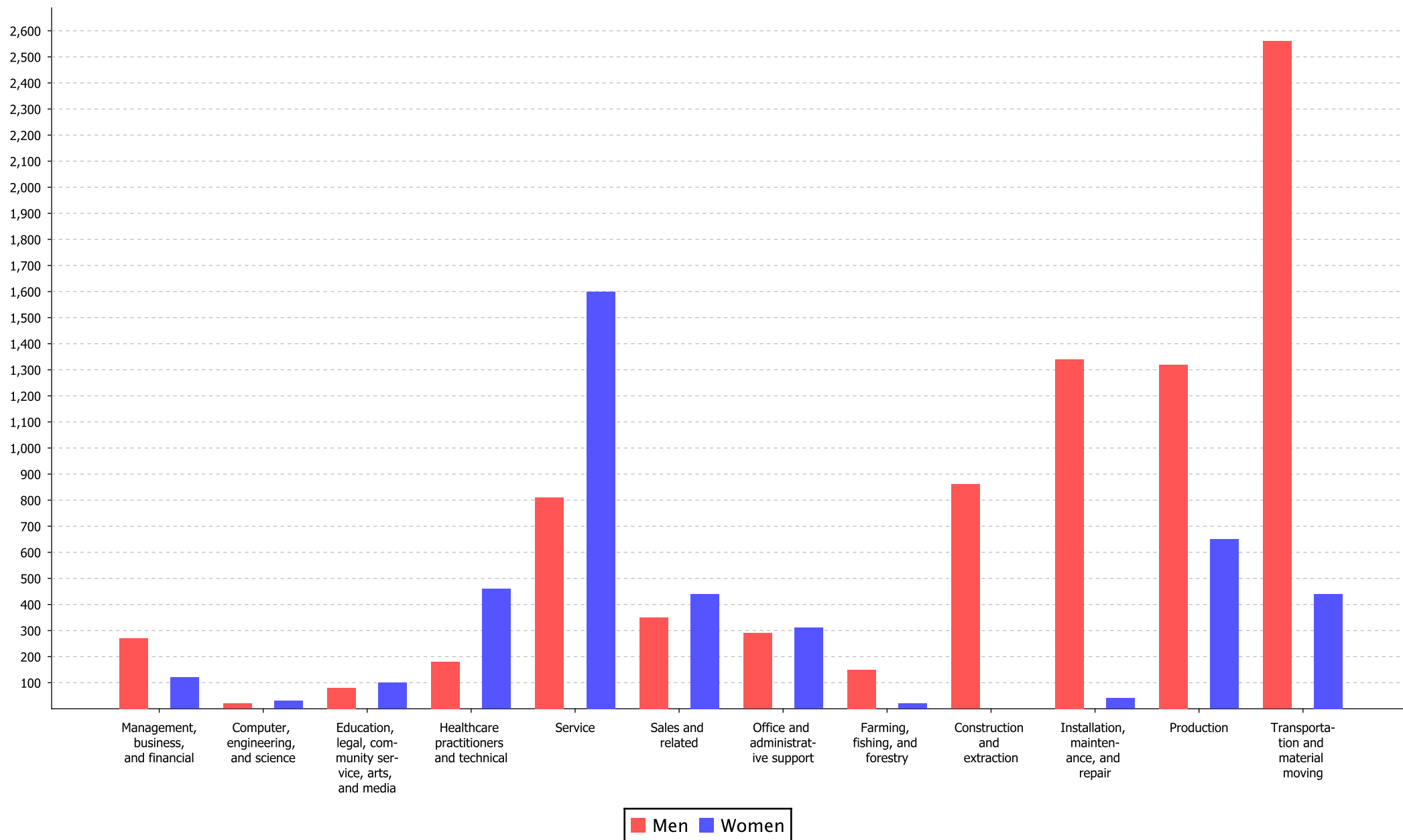
Chart 12. Number of injuries and illnesses to White, Black, and Hispanic or Latino workers, private industry, Missouri, 2016
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]



Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation and gender, private industry, Missouri, 2016

Category	Men	Women
Management, business, and financial	270	120
Computer, engineering, and science	20	30
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media	80	100
Healthcare practitioners and technical	180	460
Service	810	1,600
Sales and related	350	440
Office and administrative support	290	310
Farming, fishing, and forestry	150	20
Construction and extraction	860	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	1,340	40
Production	1,320	650
Transportation and material moving	2,560	440

Chart 13. Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation and gender, private industry, Missouri, 2016
 [SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]



Number of musculoskeletal disorders with days away from work, Missouri, 2011-2016

Year	Musculoskeletal disorders
2011	5,210
2012	5,130
2013	5,160
2014	4,770
2015	4,830
2016	4,230

Chart 14. Number of musculoskeletal disorders with days away from work, Missouri, 2011–2016
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]

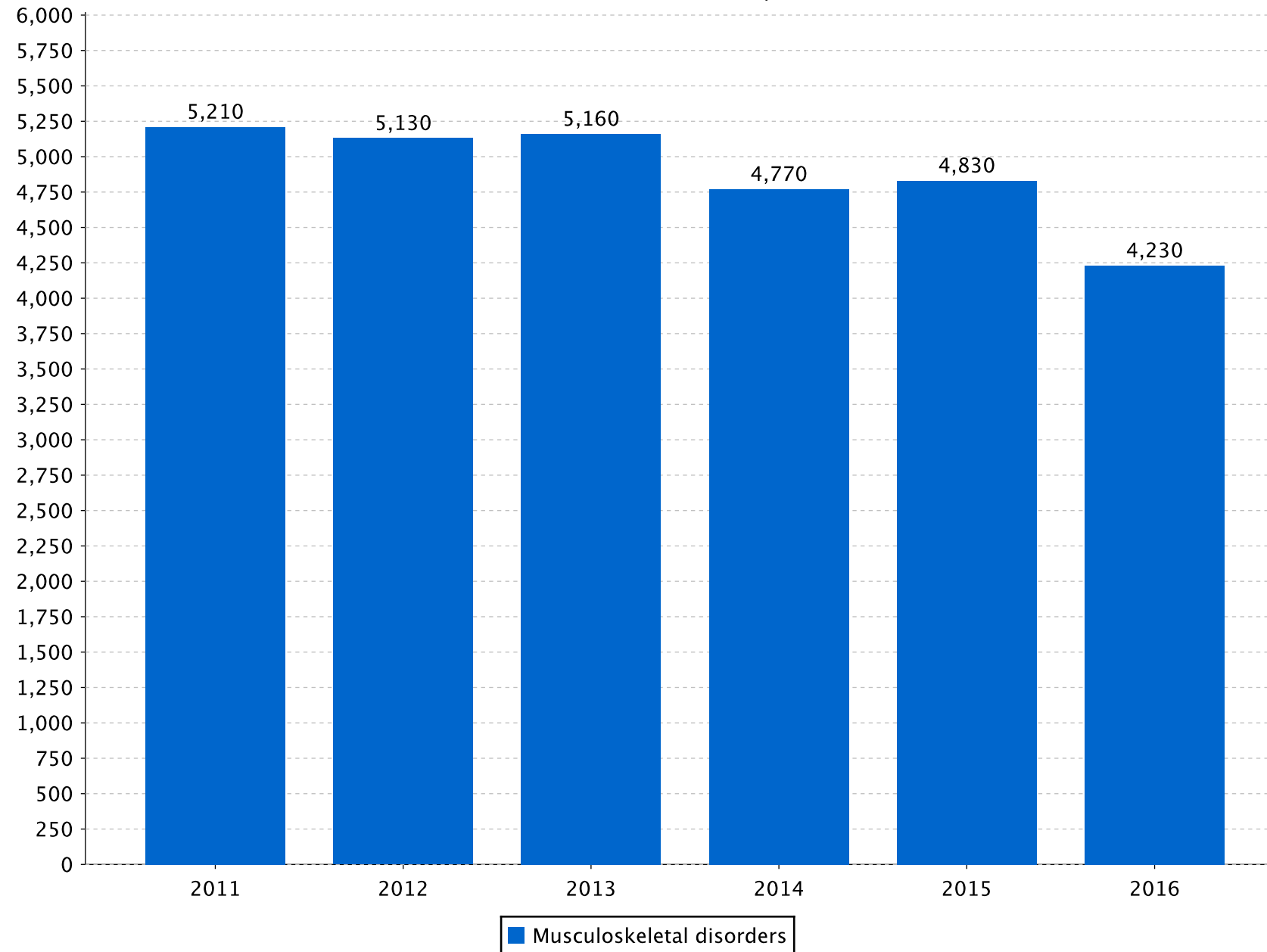
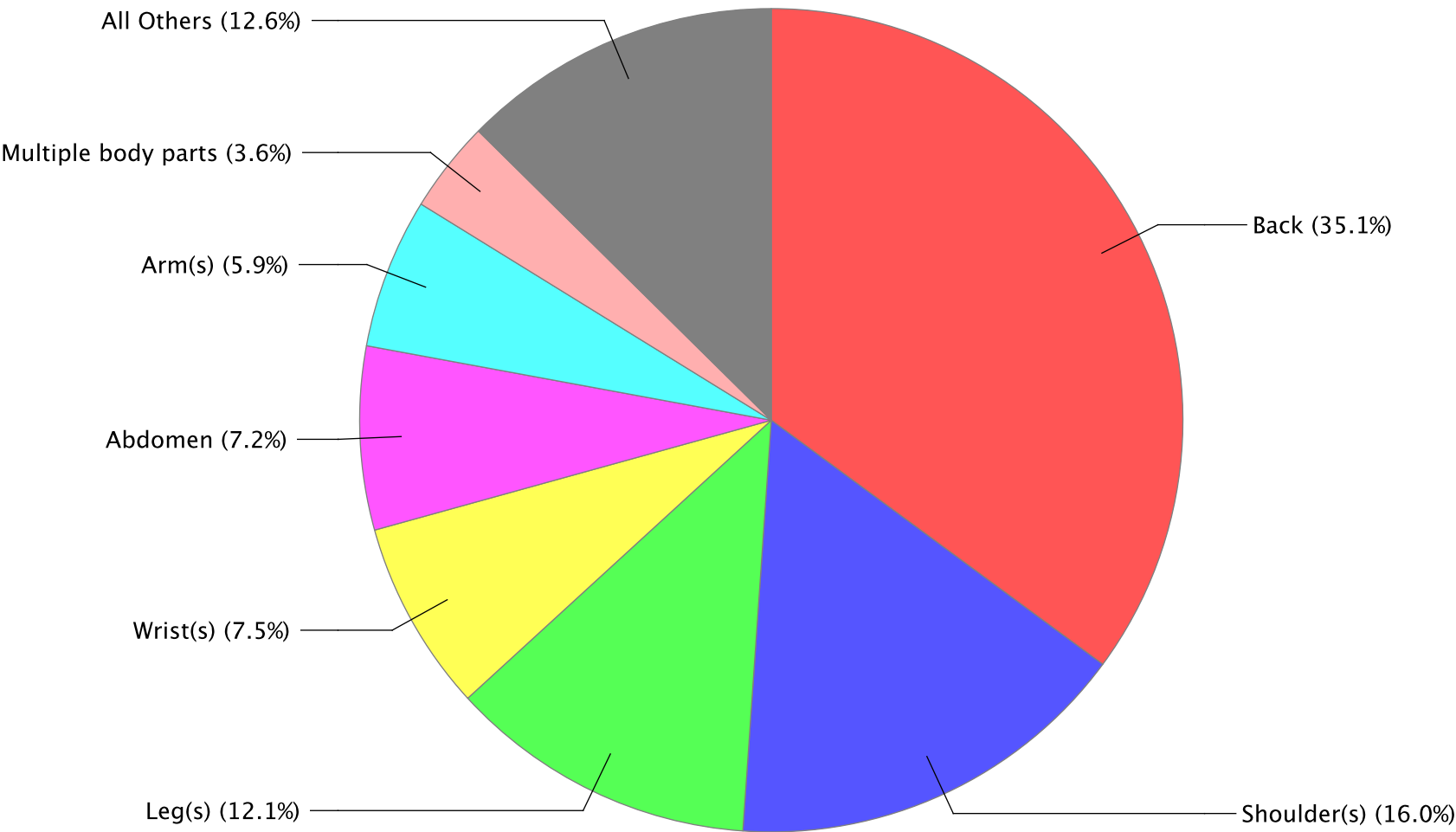


Chart 15. Distribution of musculoskeletal disorders by selected parts of body, private industry, Missouri, 2016
[Total Cases = 3,880]



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]

Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, local government, Missouri, 2011-2016

Year	Service-providing	Goods-producing
2011	1,910	270
2013	1,140	-
2014	1,600	-
2015	1,740	-
2016	2,390	-

Chart 16. Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, local government, Missouri, 2011–2016

[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]

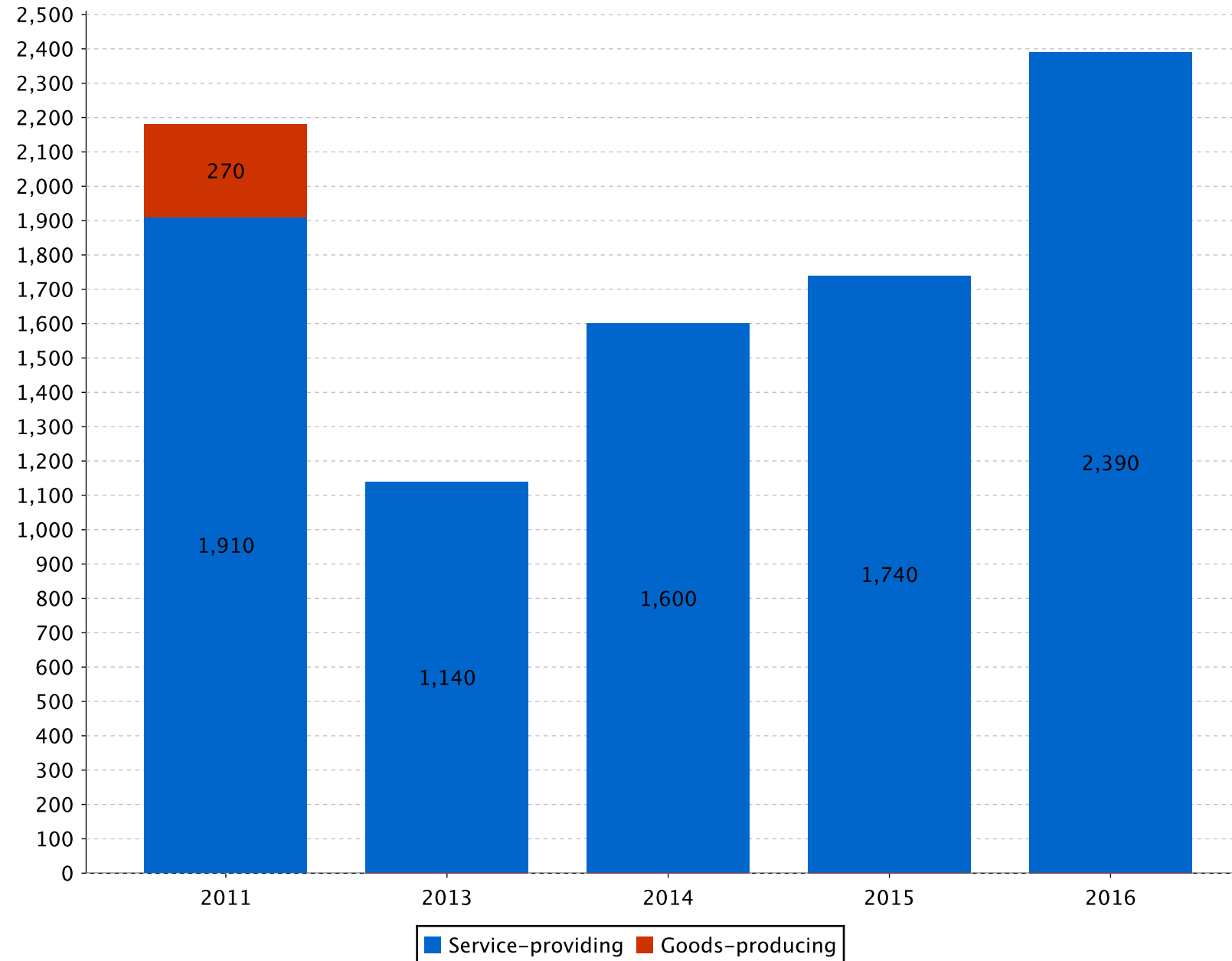
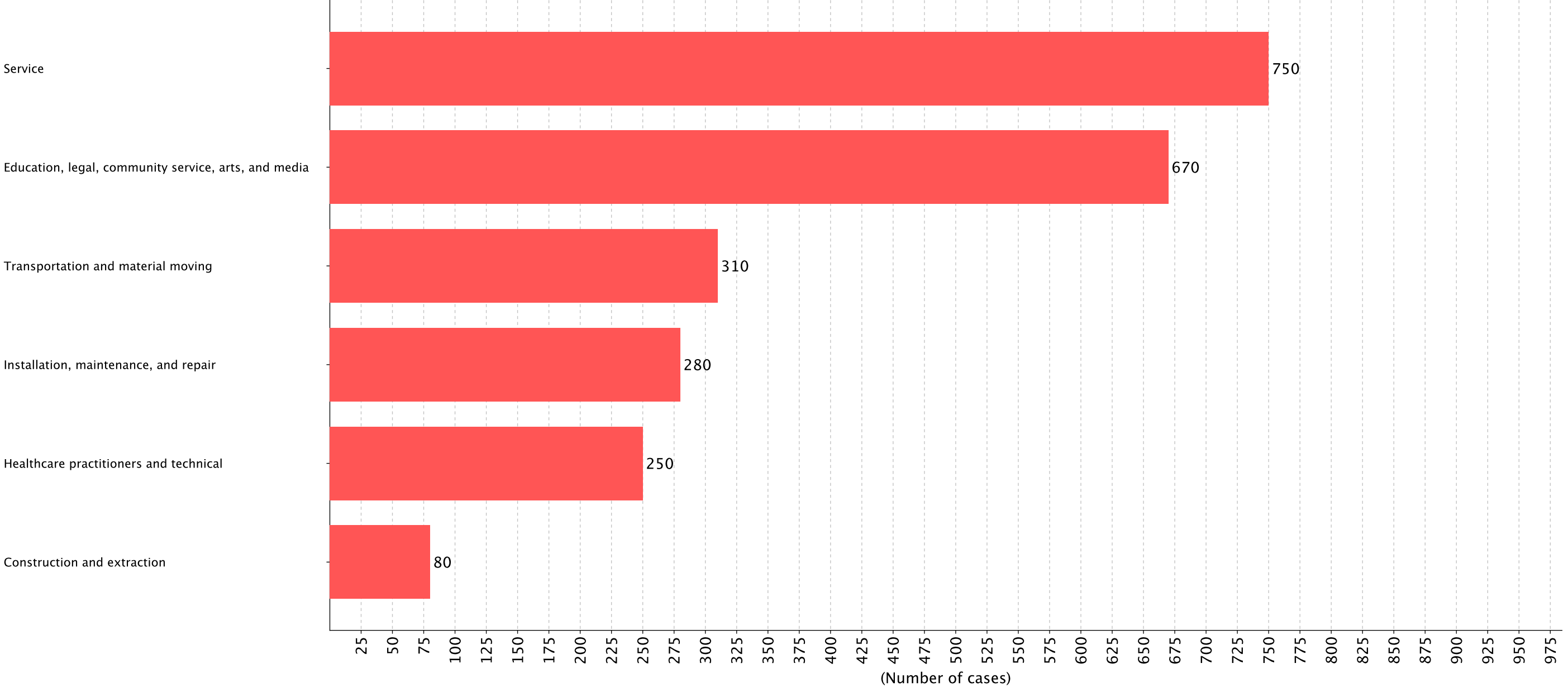
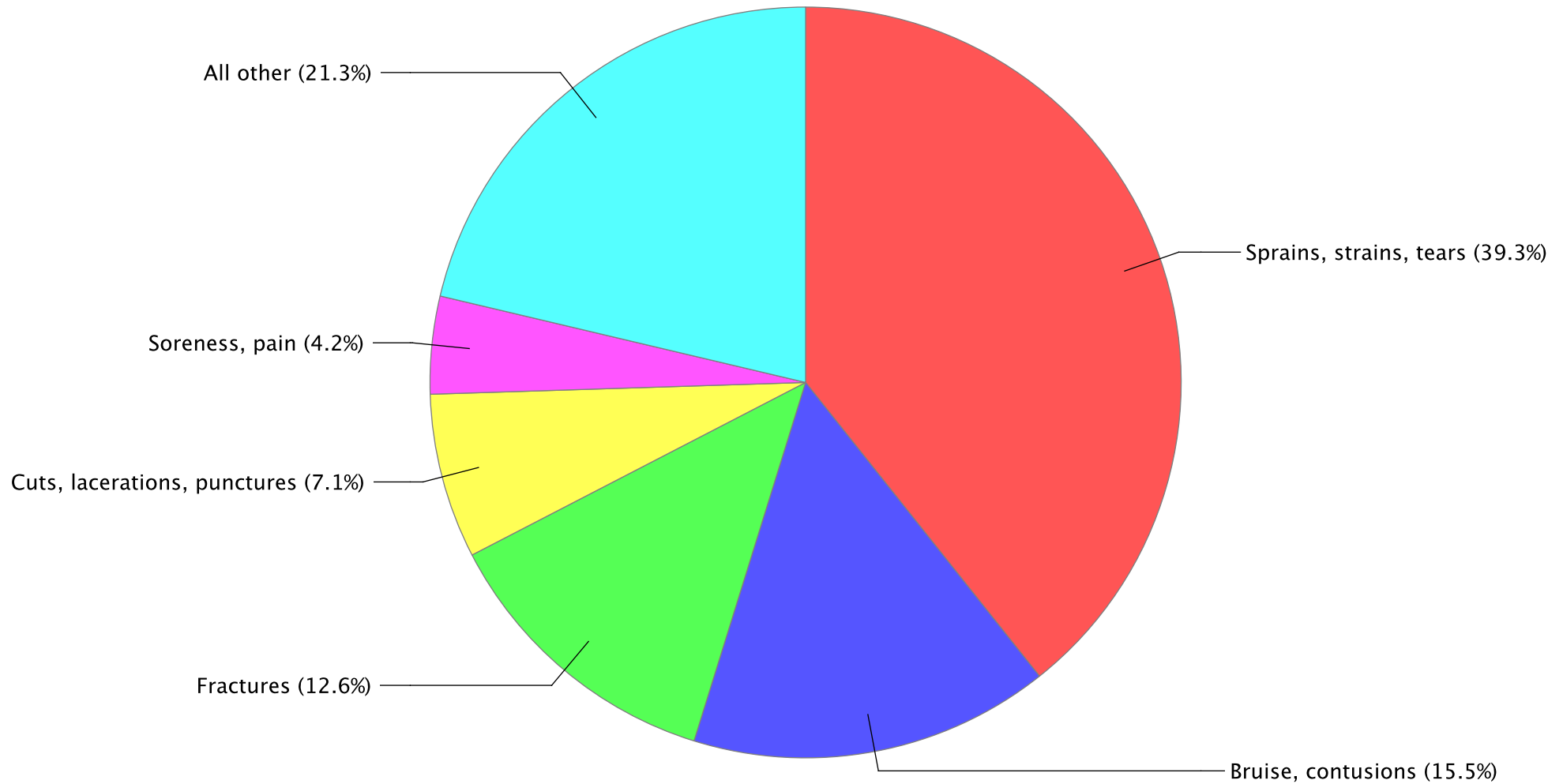


Chart 17. Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation categories, local government, Missouri, 2016



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]

Chart 18. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by nature, local government, Missouri, 2016
[Total Cases = 2,390]

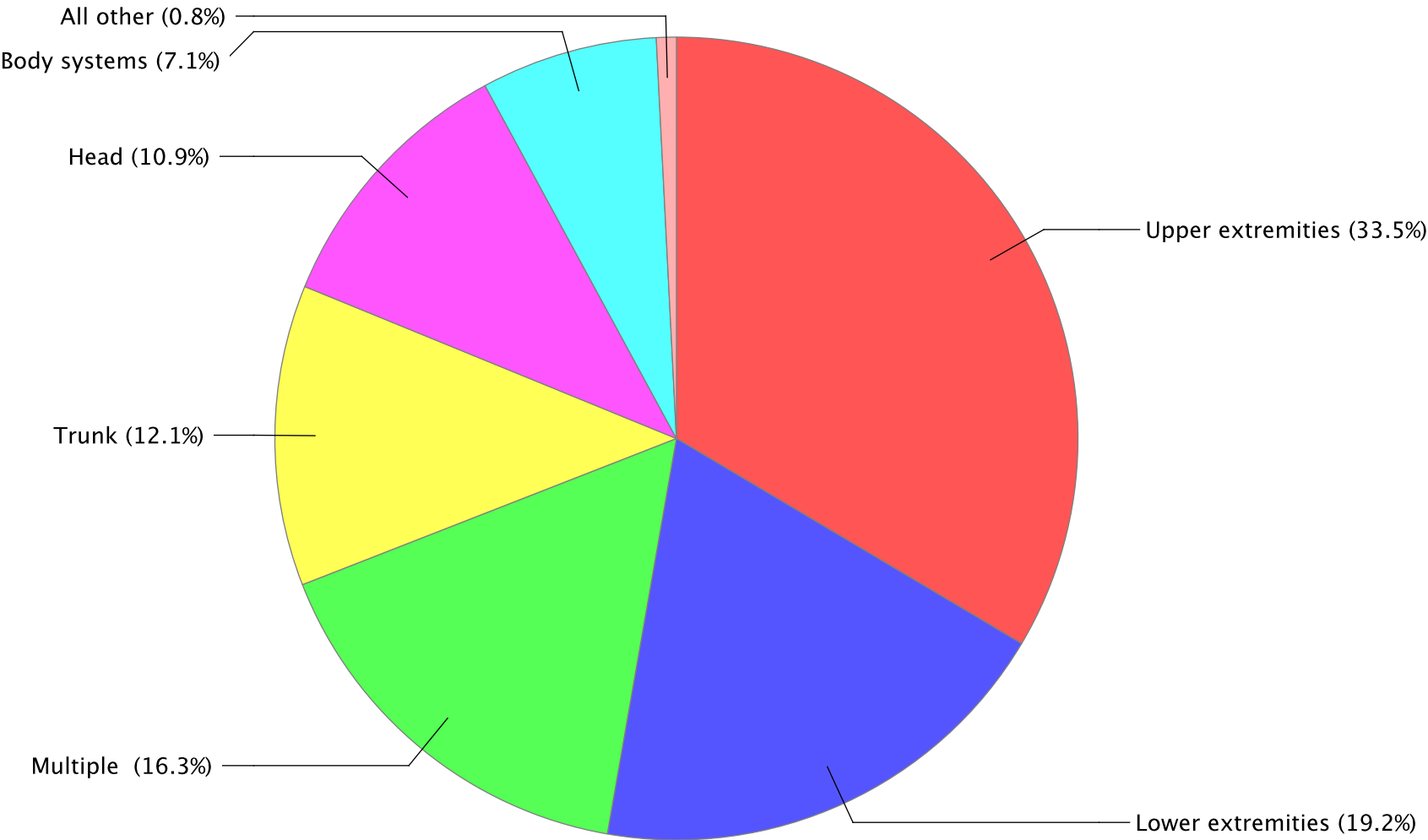


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by part of body, local government, Missouri, 2016
[Total Cases = 2,390]

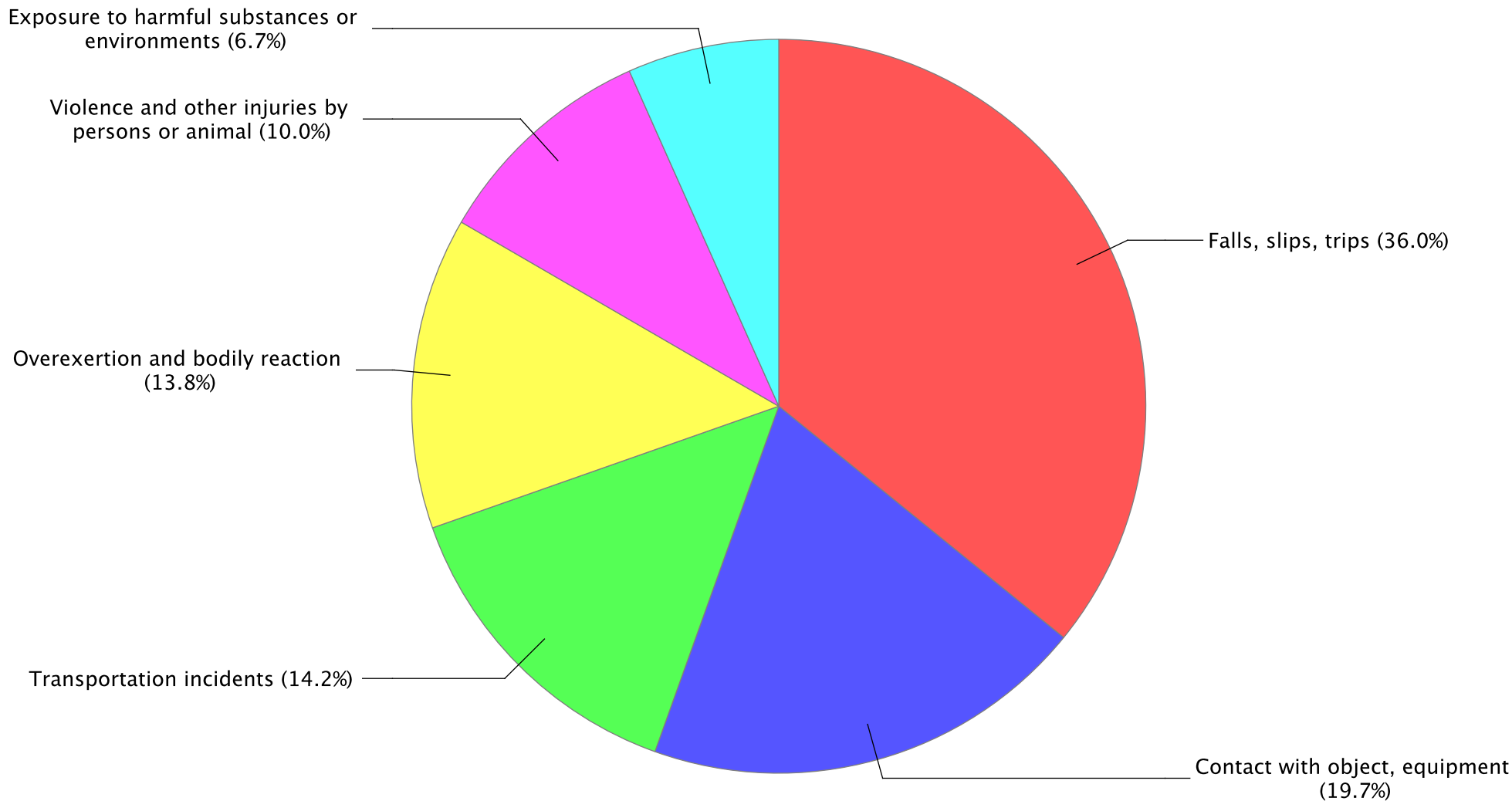
Category	Value
Neck	-
Upper extremities	800
Lower extremities	460
Multiple	390
Trunk	290
Head	260
Body systems	170
All other	20

Chart 19. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by part of body, local government, Missouri, 2016
[Total Cases = 2,390]



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]

Chart 20. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure, local government, Missouri, 2016
[Total Cases = 2,390]

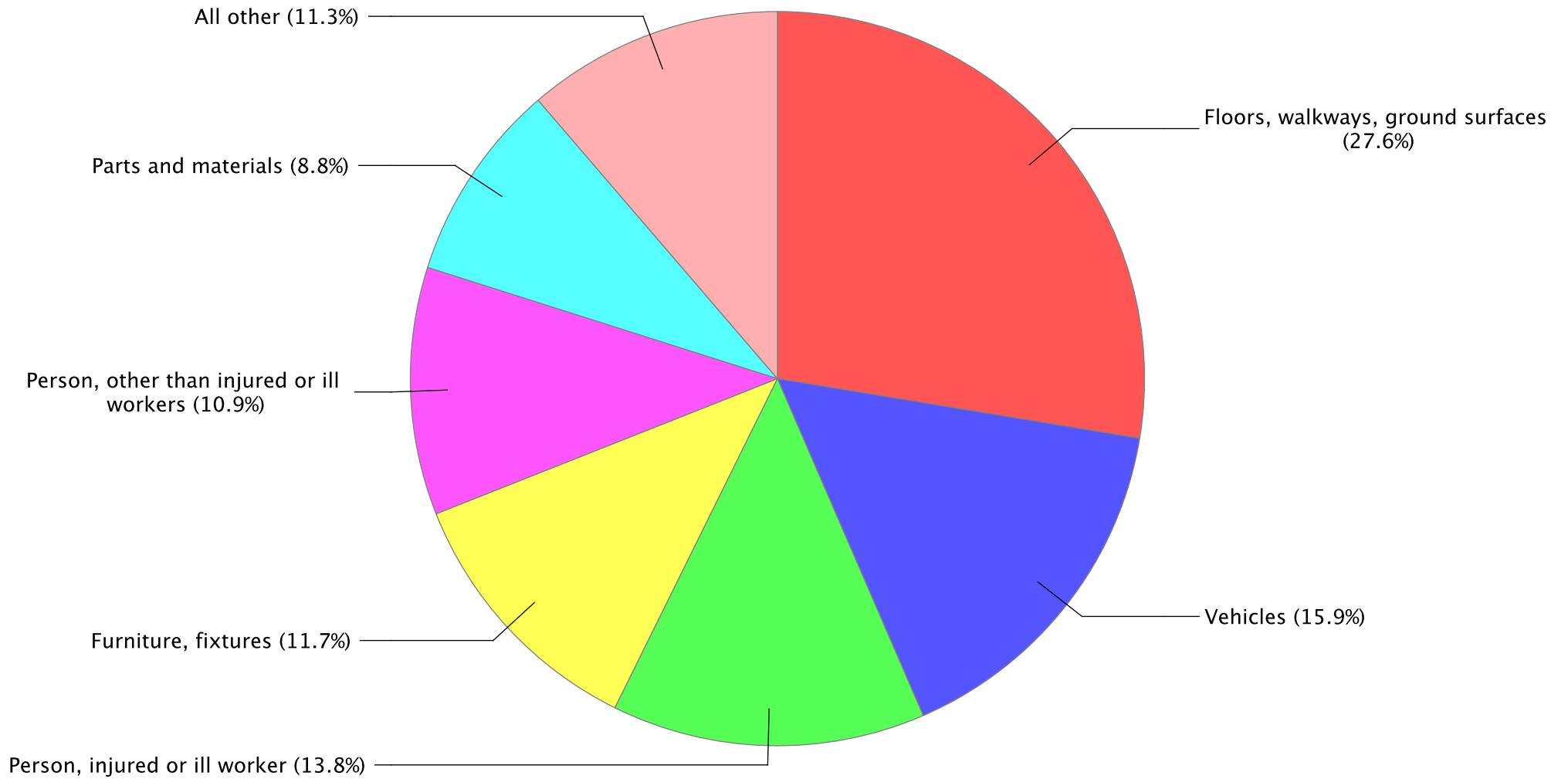


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by source, local government, Missouri, 2016
[Total Cases = 2,390]

Category	Value
Handtools	-
Chemical, chemical products	-
Containers	-
Machinery	-
Ladder	-
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	660
Vehicles	380
Person, injured or ill worker	330
Furniture, fixtures	280
Person, other than injured or ill workers	260
Parts and materials	210
All other	270

Chart 21. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by source, local government, Missouri, 2016
[Total Cases = 2,390]

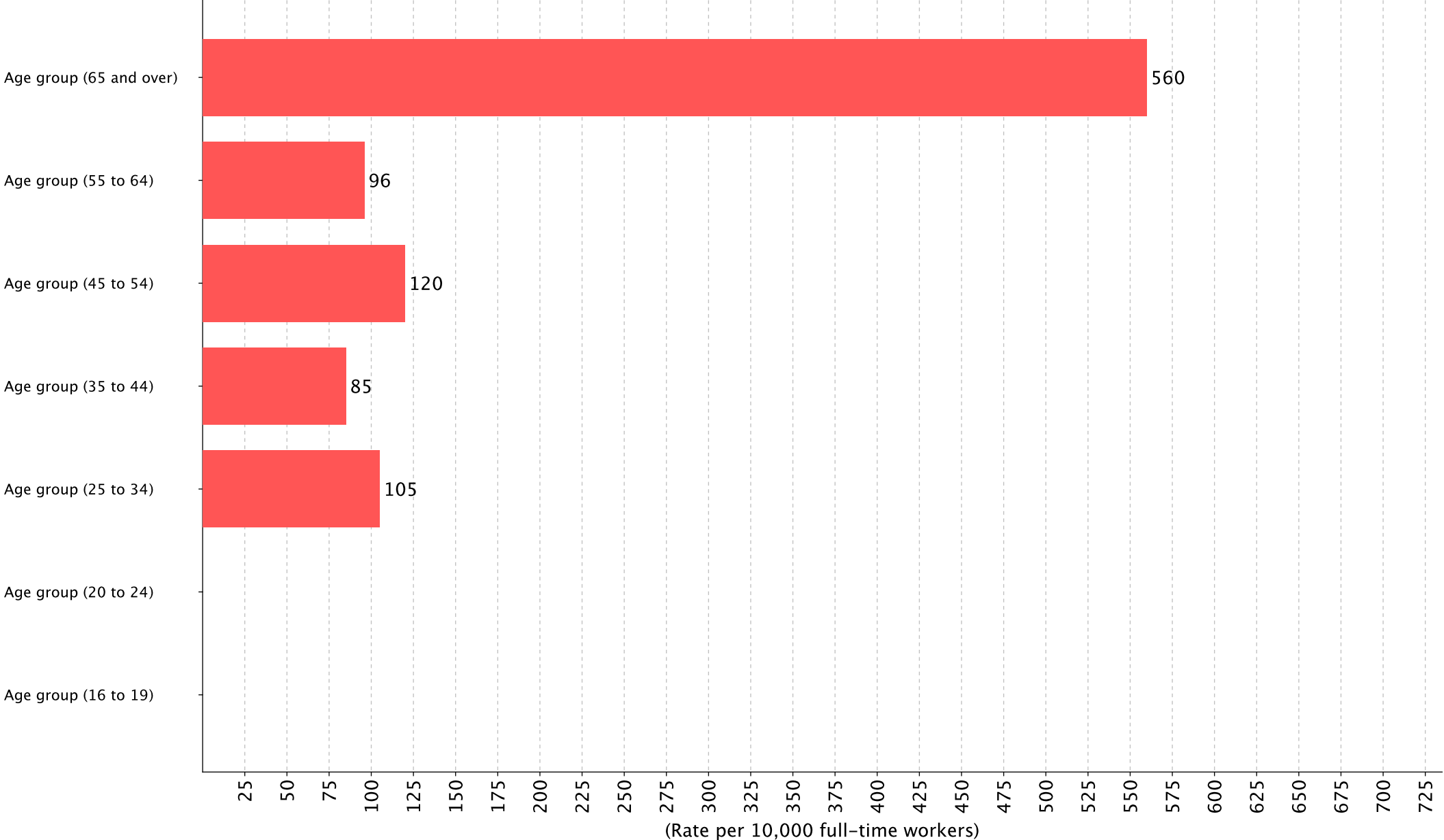


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]

Incidence rate by age of worker, local government, Missouri, 2016

Category	Value
Age group (65 and over)	560
Age group (55 to 64)	96
Age group (45 to 54)	120
Age group (35 to 44)	85
Age group (25 to 34)	105
Age group (20 to 24)	-
Age group (16 to 19)	-

Chart 22. Incidence rate by age of worker, local government, Missouri, 2016

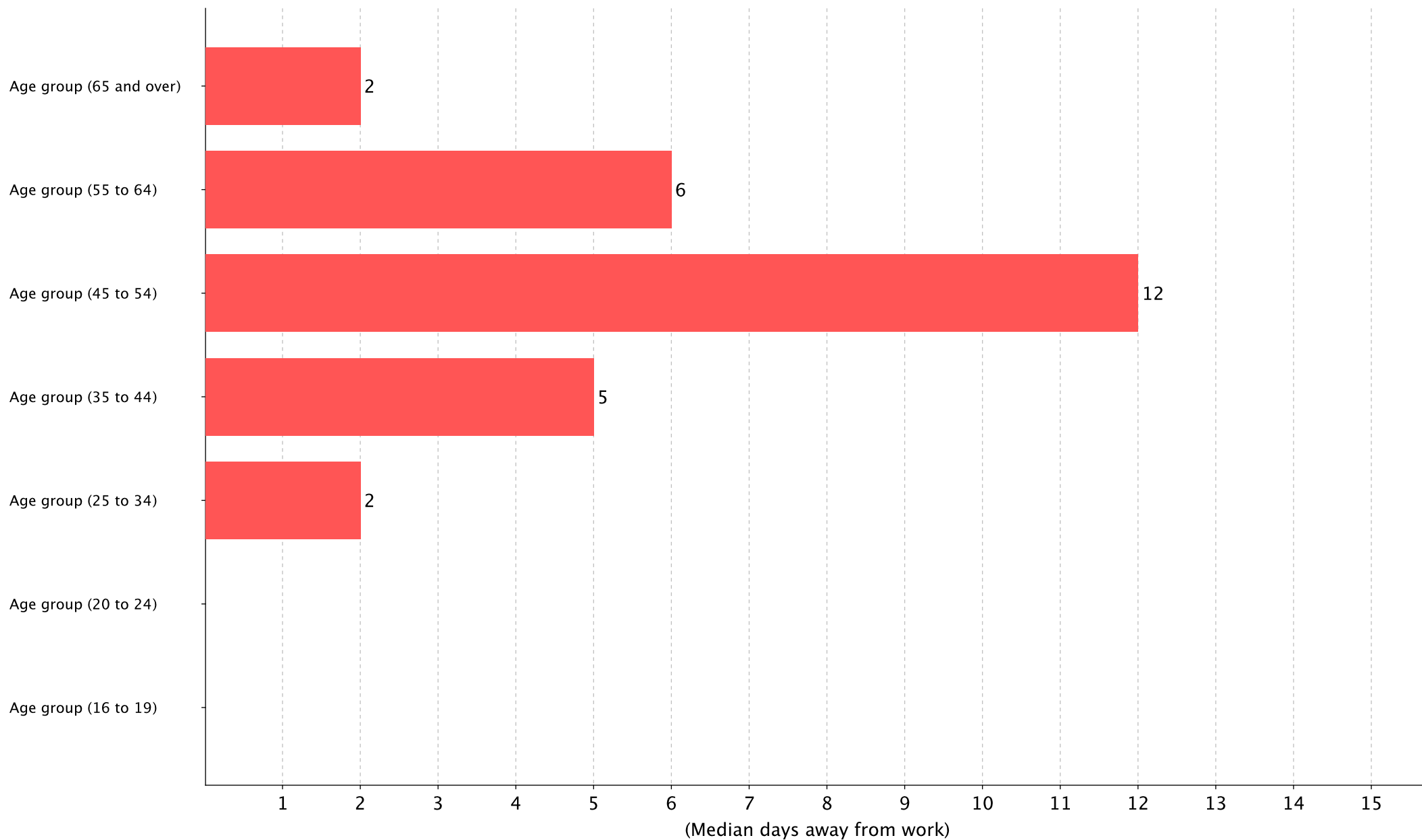


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]

Median days away from work due to injuries and illnesses , local government, Missouri, 2016

Category	Value
Age group (65 and over)	2
Age group (55 to 64)	6
Age group (45 to 54)	12
Age group (35 to 44)	5
Age group (25 to 34)	2
Age group (20 to 24)	-
Age group (16 to 19)	-

Chart 23. Median days away from work due to injuries and illnesses , local government, Missouri, 2016

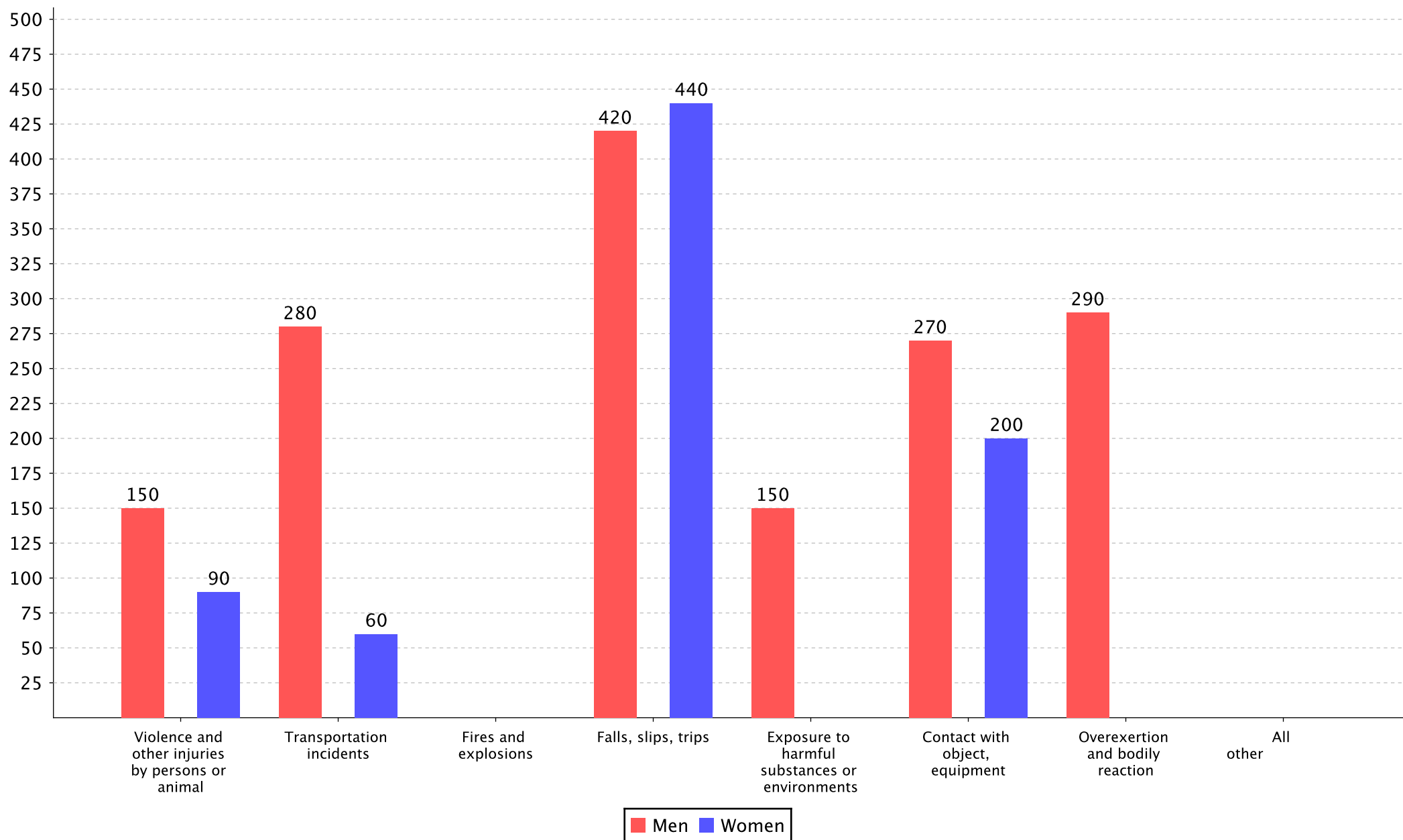


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]

Number of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure and gender, local government, Missouri, 2016

Category	Men	Women
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	150	90
Transportation incidents	280	60
Fires and explosions	-	-
Falls, slips, trips	420	440
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	150	-
Contact with object, equipment	270	200
Overexertion and bodily reaction	290	-
All other	-	-

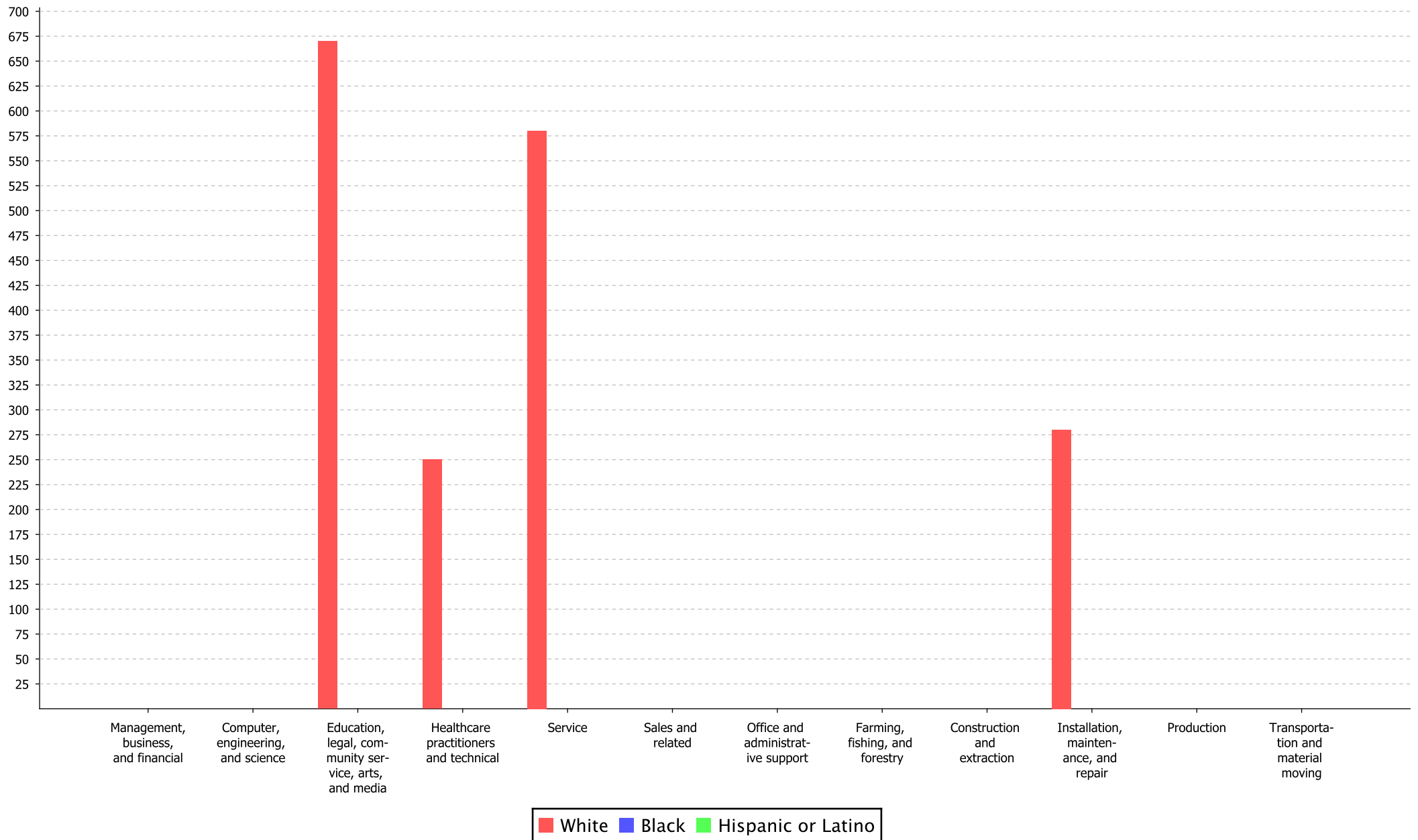
Chart 24. Number of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure and gender, local government, Missouri, 2016
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]



Number of injuries and illnesses to White, Black, and Hispanic or Latino workers, local government, Missouri, 2016

Category	White	Black	Hispanic or Latino
Management, business, and financial	-	-	-
Computer, engineering, and science	-	-	-
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media	670	-	-
Healthcare practitioners and technical	250	-	-
Service	580	-	-
Sales and related	-	-	-
Office and administrative support	-	-	-
Farming, fishing, and forestry	-	-	-
Construction and extraction	-	-	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	280	-	-
Production	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	-	-	-

Chart 25. Number of injuries and illnesses to White, Black, and Hispanic or Latino workers, local government, Missouri, 2016
 [SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]



Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation and gender, local government, Missouri, 2016

Category	Men	Women
Management, business, and financial	-	-
Computer, engineering, and science	-	-
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media	100	570
Healthcare practitioners and technical	240	-
Service	640	110
Sales and related	-	-
Office and administrative support	-	-
Farming, fishing, and forestry	-	-
Construction and extraction	80	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	280	-
Production	-	-
Transportation and material moving	210	100

Chart 26. Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation and gender, local government, Missouri, 2016
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]

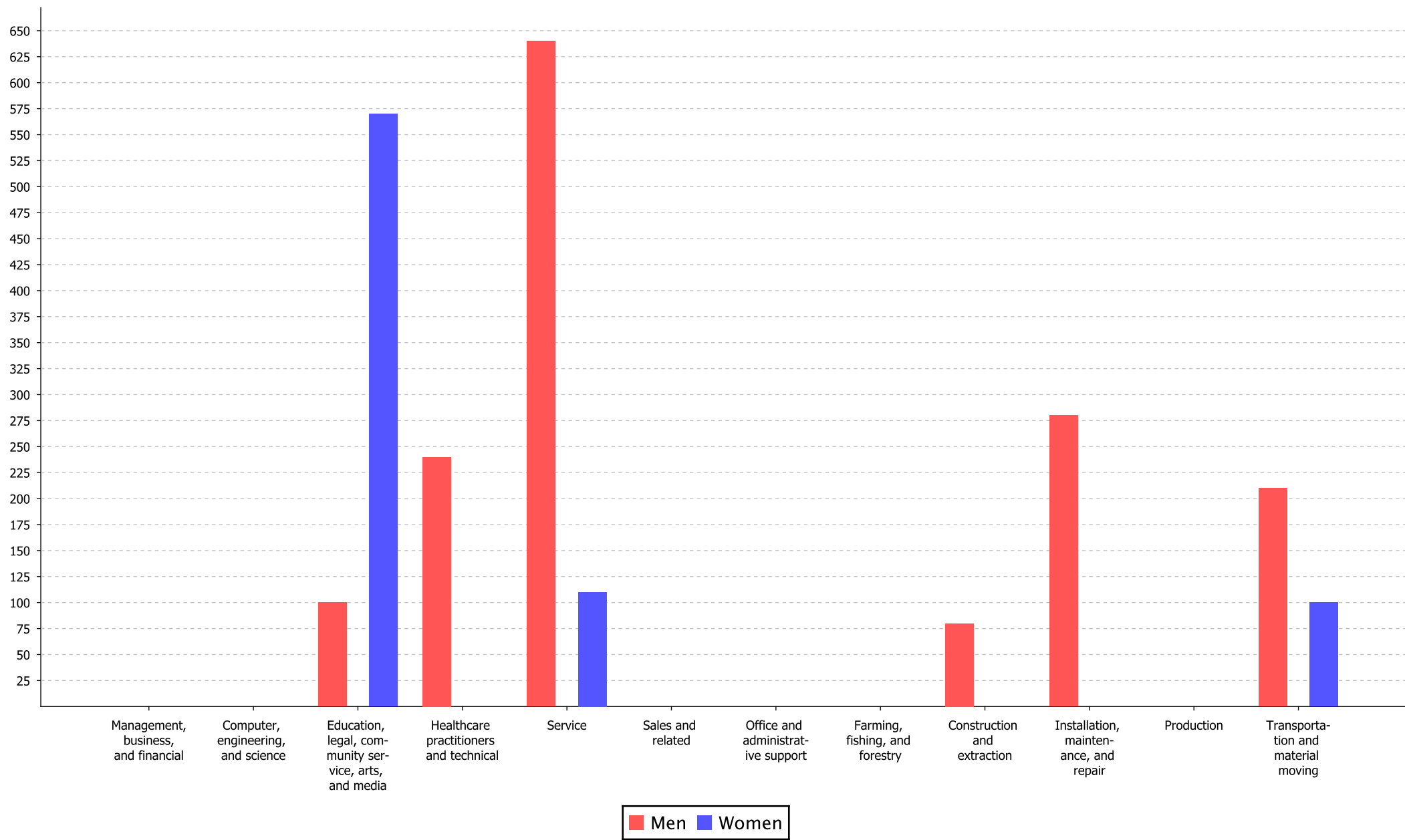
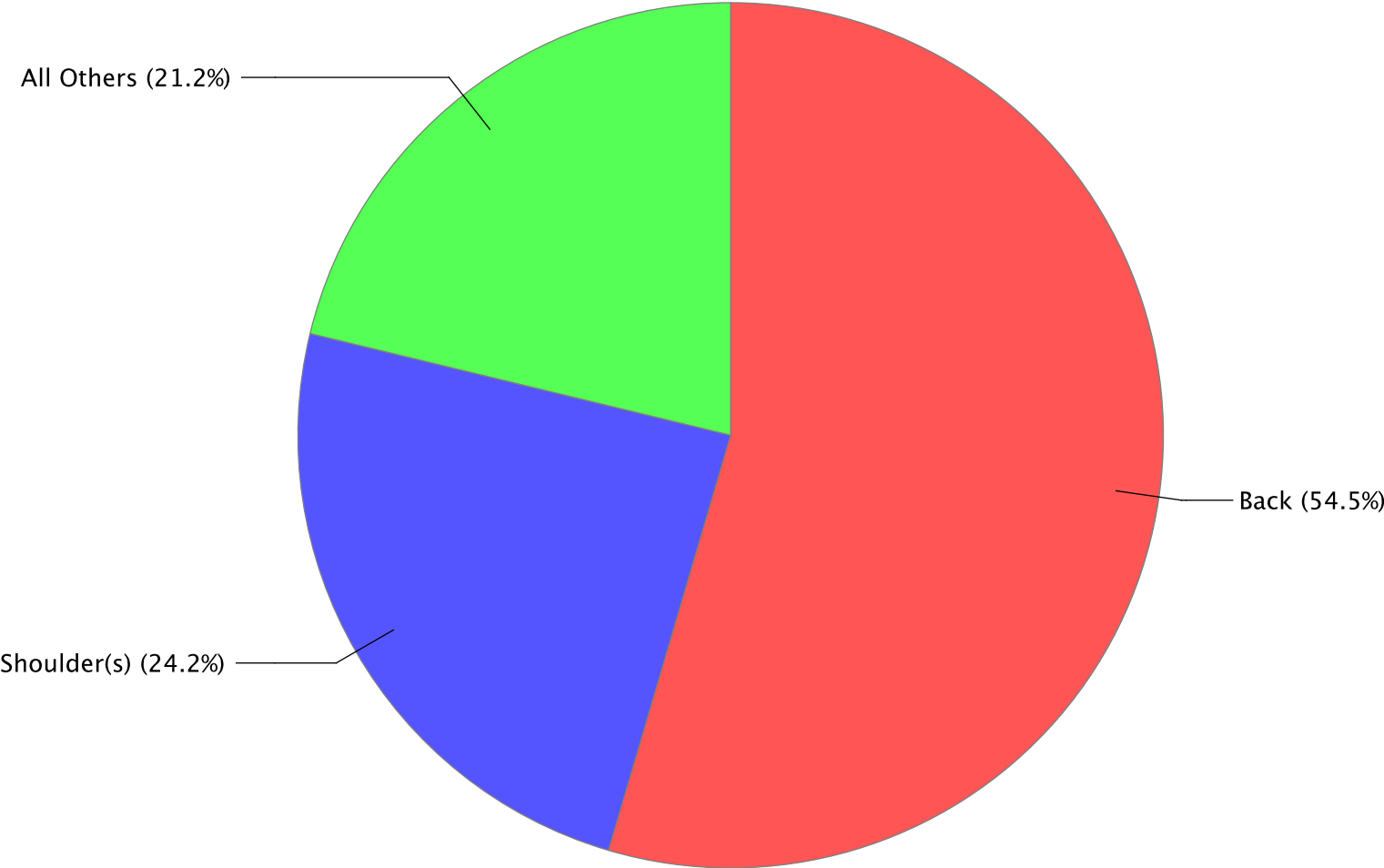


Chart 27. Distribution of musculoskeletal disorders by selected parts of body, local government, Missouri, 2016
[Total Cases = 330]



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	12,450	3,750	210	1,120	2,420	8,700	4,310	160	100	860	2,010	1,010	--	--
Gender:														
Male	8,210	3,100	180	1,110	1,800	5,120	3,140	130	60	640	470	450	--	--
Female	4,200	660	30	--	630	3,550	1,140	30	50	220	1,550	560	--	--
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	440	80	--	30	50	360	170	--	--	--	--	160	--	--
20 to 24	990	180	20	60	110	810	310	20	--	90	160	210	--	--
25 to 34	2,770	860	--	340	510	1,910	920	30	20	160	550	200	--	--
35 to 44	2,340	940	60	330	550	1,410	800	30	--	100	340	120	--	--
45 to 54	3,020	1,030	90	170	780	1,980	1,050	50	30	150	390	130	--	--
55 to 64	2,610	600	30	190	390	2,000	960	20	30	360	490	140	--	--
65 and over	280	50	--	--	50	230	110	--	--	--	70	40	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	1,640	460	30	150	270	1,180	600	--	--	80	230	230	--	--
3 to 11 months	2,920	790	80	230	480	2,130	930	20	--	410	560	170	--	--
1 to 5 years	4,160	1,550	70	500	970	2,620	1,360	50	40	190	590	400	--	--
More than 5 years	3,690	970	30	230	700	2,730	1,400	80	40	180	630	210	--	--
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ :														
White only	6,040	2,110	140	750	1,220	3,930	1,780	80	--	500	1,030	300	--	--
Black only	860	170	--	30	140	690	150	--	--	120	310	90	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	250	110	--	60	40	140	60	--	--	--	--	50	--	--
Asian only	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	20	20	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	50	--	--	--	--	40	20	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	20	--	--	--	--	20	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	5,120	1,340	60	290	1,000	3,770	2,260	60	70	220	610	530	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 22, 2018

Table 2. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--	--
Gender:														
Male	65.9	82.7	85.7	99.1	74.4	58.9	72.9	81.3	60.0	74.4	23.4	44.6	--	--
Female	33.7	17.6	14.3	--	26.0	40.8	26.5	18.8	50.0	25.6	77.1	55.4	--	--
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	3.5	2.1	--	2.7	2.1	4.1	3.9	--	--	--	--	15.8	--	--
20 to 24	8.0	4.8	9.5	5.4	4.5	9.3	7.2	12.5	--	10.5	8.0	20.8	--	--
25 to 34	22.2	22.9	--	30.4	21.1	22.0	21.3	18.8	20.0	18.6	27.4	19.8	--	--
35 to 44	18.8	25.1	28.6	29.5	22.7	16.2	18.6	18.8	--	11.6	16.9	11.9	--	--
45 to 54	24.3	27.5	42.9	15.2	32.2	22.8	24.4	31.3	30.0	17.4	19.4	12.9	--	--
55 to 64	21.0	16.0	14.3	17.0	16.1	23.0	22.3	12.5	30.0	41.9	24.4	13.9	--	--
65 and over	2.2	1.3	--	--	2.1	2.6	2.6	--	--	--	3.5	4.0	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	13.2	12.3	14.3	13.4	11.2	13.6	13.9	--	--	9.3	11.4	22.8	--	--
3 to 11 months	23.5	21.1	38.1	20.5	19.8	24.5	21.6	12.5	--	47.7	27.9	16.8	--	--
1 to 5 years	33.4	41.3	33.3	44.6	40.1	30.1	31.6	31.3	40.0	22.1	29.4	39.6	--	--
More than 5 years	29.6	25.9	14.3	20.5	28.9	31.4	32.5	50.0	40.0	20.9	31.3	20.8	--	--
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ :														
White only	48.5	56.3	66.7	67.0	50.4	45.2	41.3	50.0	--	58.1	51.2	29.7	--	--
Black only	6.9	4.5	--	2.7	5.8	7.9	3.5	--	--	14.0	15.4	8.9	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	2.0	2.9	--	5.4	1.7	1.6	1.4	--	--	--	--	5.0	--	--
Asian only	.4	--	--	--	--	.6	--	--	--	--	1.0	2.0	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	.2	--	--	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	.4	--	--	--	--	.5	.5	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	.3	--	--	--	--	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	.2	--	--	--	--	.2	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	41.1	35.7	28.6	25.9	41.3	43.3	52.4	37.5	70.0	25.6	30.3	52.5	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies, January 22, 2018. January 22, 2018

Table 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by major occupational group and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	12,450	3,750	210	1,120	2,420	8,700	4,310	160	100	860	2,010	1,010	--	--
Management occupations	340	150	--	100	40	190	40	--	--	--	80	20	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	60	--	--	--	--	50	--	20	--	--	--	30	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	640	--	--	--	--	640	--	--	--	--	630	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	650	--	--	--	--	650	--	--	--	30	620	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	140	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	--	70	40	20	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	1,010	30	--	--	30	980	150	--	--	--	90	740	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	400	20	--	--	--	380	60	--	--	110	120	80	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	220	--	--	--	--	220	--	--	--	--	180	20	--	--
Sales and related occupations	790	--	--	--	--	770	720	--	--	--	--	40	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	600	20	--	--	20	580	420	--	40	50	40	20	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	160	160	150	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	870	730	--	700	30	130	80	--	--	50	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	1,380	420	--	240	160	960	490	90	20	120	30	30	--	--
Production occupations	1,970	1,670	--	--	1,650	300	190	--	--	70	30	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	3,020	530	20	70	440	2,490	2,150	--	20	280	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 22, 2018

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker occupations and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2016

Occupation	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	12,450	3,750	210	1,120	2,420	8,700	4,310	160	100	860	2,010	1,010	--	--
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	1,270	220	--	40	160	1,060	990	--	--	60	--	--	--	--
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	910	200	--	--	200	710	490	--	--	210	--	--	--	--
Light truck or delivery services drivers	500	30	--	--	30	460	450	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nursing assistants	470	--	--	--	--	470	--	--	--	--	470	--	--	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general	470	130	--	--	110	330	90	--	--	--	30	20	--	--
Retail salespersons	410	--	--	--	--	410	410	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	260	--	--	--	--	260	--	--	--	--	--	250	--	--
Construction laborers	240	220	--	220	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation workers	210	30	--	--	30	180	90	--	--	--	--	70	--	--
Roofers	210	210	--	210	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stock clerks and order fillers	210	--	--	--	--	210	210	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	210	--	--	--	--	210	210	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Registered nurses	210	--	--	--	--	210	--	--	--	--	210	--	--	--
Personal care aides	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	160	--	--	--	--	160	150	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cooks, restaurant	150	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	--	--	--	150	--	--
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	130	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	--	--	50	60	--	--
Medical and clinical laboratory technicians	120	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	--
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	120	120	--	120	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer, automated teller, and office machine repairers	120	--	--	--	--	120	20	--	--	110	--	--	--	--
Cashiers	120	--	--	--	--	120	90	--	--	--	--	40	--	--
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	120	--	--	--	--	100	20	--	--	30	50	--	--	--
Security guards	120	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	--	70	30	--	--	--
Farmworkers, farm, ranch, and aquacultural animals	110	110	110	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--
Carpenters	100	90	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 22, 2018

Table 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	12,450	3,750	210	1,120	2,420	8,700	4,310	160	100	860	2,010	1,010	--	--
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	1,290	490	20	200	270	800	450	--	20	110	150	60	--	--
Sprains, strains, tears	4,930	1,330	70	530	720	3,600	1,830	80	60	230	910	300	--	--
Amputations	100	60	--	--	60	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	1,430	320	--	70	240	1,110	380	20	--	280	330	90	--	--
Chemical burns and corrosions	60	40	--	--	40	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	180	40	--	--	40	140	30	--	--	--	30	70	--	--
Soreness, pain	1,300	290	30	80	180	1,010	560	20	--	120	210	100	--	--
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	950	310	--	90	220	640	290	--	--	30	40	240	--	--
Cuts, lacerations	880	290	--	80	200	590	250	--	--	30	40	240	--	--
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	70	20	--	--	--	50	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	200	150	--	--	140	60	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	40	20	--	--	--	30	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	270	130	--	--	120	140	100	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
With sprains and other injuries	140	100	--	--	--	50	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With fractures and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	760	220	--	50	160	540	260	--	--	60	150	50	--	--
Eye	200	90	--	--	80	110	70	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Neck	260	120	--	100	--	150	50	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
Trunk	2,480	490	20	160	310	1,990	1,010	30	20	130	690	100	--	--
Back	1,660	270	--	90	180	1,390	700	30	20	100	470	60	--	--
Upper extremities	4,250	1,620	80	360	1,190	2,630	1,250	30	30	220	450	460	--	--
Shoulder	1,410	450	40	190	220	950	450	--	--	60	150	90	--	--
Arm	660	200	--	60	130	460	210	--	--	30	110	90	--	--
Wrist	500	220	--	20	200	280	150	--	--	20	90	20	--	--
Hand	1,410	580	20	90	470	830	400	--	--	80	70	260	--	--
Lower extremities	3,350	1,020	70	380	570	2,330	1,230	30	30	330	440	250	--	--
Knee	1,140	340	30	110	200	800	400	--	--	50	220	100	--	--
Ankle	780	260	20	190	50	520	300	--	--	20	100	80	--	--
Foot	820	200	--	40	150	620	310	--	--	210	60	30	--	--
Toe, toenail	130	--	--	--	--	120	90	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Body systems	190	50	20	--	30	140	50	--	--	--	40	40	--	--
Multiple	1,130	230	--	70	160	900	460	40	--	110	200	80	--	--
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	160	70	--	--	70	90	20	--	--	--	30	30	--	--
Containers	1,460	310	--	40	250	1,150	870	--	--	40	80	140	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	500	170	--	--	170	320	170	--	--	--	60	70	--	--
Machinery	590	320	--	50	260	260	160	--	--	20	20	50	--	--
Parts and materials	940	400	--	120	280	530	410	30	--	70	--	20	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker	1,880	750	50	210	490	1,130	660	40	30	90	190	110	--	--
Worker motion or position	1,830	750	50	210	490	1,090	640	40	30	90	190	100	--	--
Person, other than injured or ill workers	790	--	--	--	--	780	40	--	--	--	690	20	--	--
Health care patient	640	--	--	--	--	640	--	--	--	--	640	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	2,420	480	--	180	290	1,940	830	20	20	180	570	310	--	--
Ladder	390	100	--	80	30	290	50	--	--	40	--	--	--	--
Handtools	530	230	--	70	160	300	140	--	--	--	30	110	--	--
Vehicles	1,630	370	60	190	130	1,260	730	--	20	350	130	--	--	--

Table 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Trucks	720	160	--	130	20	560	430	--	--	120	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	300	20	--	--	20	270	50	--	--	200	20	--	--	--
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	320	20	--	--	--	300	50	--	--	--	200	20	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	180	--	--	--	--	180	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	50	20	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	70	20	--	--	--	40	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	690	240	30	150	60	460	200	--	--	130	100	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	520	150	--	120	20	370	140	--	--	100	100	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	3,830	1,010	40	540	430	2,830	1,290	30	40	260	650	370	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	530	220	30	120	70	310	190	--	--	20	30	60	--	--
Fall on same level	2,290	490	--	180	310	1,800	780	20	30	180	510	280	--	--
Fall to lower level	1,000	300	--	240	50	700	310	--	--	60	110	30	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	440	150	--	--	130	290	70	--	--	--	80	120	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	3,120	1,110	50	180	880	2,000	1,130	20	--	330	180	330	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	1,970	630	--	110	510	1,340	690	20	--	300	110	200	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	620	160	20	20	120	460	300	--	--	--	50	90	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	500	300	20	50	230	200	130	--	--	--	20	40	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	4,010	1,210	70	240	900	2,810	1,570	90	40	140	790	170	--	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	510	350	--	30	320	160	110	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	1,460	370	--	100	260	1,090	730	20	--	50	200	80	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 22, 2018

Table 6. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--	--
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	10.4	13.1	9.5	17.9	11.2	9.2	10.4	--	20.0	12.8	7.5	5.9	--	--
Sprains, strains, tears	39.6	35.5	33.3	47.3	29.8	41.4	42.5	50.0	60.0	26.7	45.3	29.7	--	--
Amputations	.8	1.6	--	--	2.5	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	11.5	8.5	--	6.3	9.9	12.8	8.8	12.5	--	32.6	16.4	8.9	--	--
Chemical burns and corrosions	.5	1.1	--	--	1.7	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	1.4	1.1	--	--	1.7	1.6	.7	--	--	--	1.5	6.9	--	--
Soreness, pain	10.4	7.7	14.3	7.1	7.4	11.6	13.0	12.5	--	14.0	10.4	9.9	--	--
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	7.6	8.3	--	8.0	9.1	7.4	6.7	--	--	3.5	2.0	23.8	--	--
Cuts, lacerations	7.1	7.7	--	7.1	8.3	6.8	5.8	--	--	3.5	2.0	23.8	--	--
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	.6	.5	--	--	--	.6	.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.6	4.0	--	--	5.8	.7	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	.3	.5	--	--	--	.3	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	2.2	3.5	--	--	5.0	1.6	2.3	--	--	--	1.5	--	--	--
With sprains and other injuries	1.1	2.7	--	--	--	.6	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With fractures and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	6.1	5.9	--	4.5	6.6	6.2	6.0	--	--	7.0	7.5	5.0	--	--
Eye	1.6	2.4	--	--	3.3	1.3	1.6	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--
Neck	2.1	3.2	--	8.9	--	1.7	1.2	--	--	--	2.0	--	--	--
Trunk	19.9	13.1	9.5	14.3	12.8	22.9	23.4	18.8	20.0	15.1	34.3	9.9	--	--
Back	13.3	7.2	--	8.0	7.4	16.0	16.2	18.8	20.0	11.6	23.4	5.9	--	--
Upper extremities	34.1	43.2	38.1	32.1	49.2	30.2	29.0	18.8	30.0	25.6	22.4	45.5	--	--
Shoulder	11.3	12.0	19.0	17.0	9.1	10.9	10.4	--	--	7.0	7.5	8.9	--	--
Arm	5.3	5.3	--	5.4	5.4	5.3	4.9	--	--	3.5	5.5	8.9	--	--
Wrist	4.0	5.9	--	1.8	8.3	3.2	3.5	--	--	2.3	4.5	2.0	--	--
Hand	11.3	15.5	9.5	8.0	19.4	9.5	9.3	--	--	9.3	3.5	25.7	--	--
Lower extremities	26.9	27.2	33.3	33.9	23.6	26.8	28.5	18.8	30.0	38.4	21.9	24.8	--	--
Knee	9.2	9.1	14.3	9.8	8.3	9.2	9.3	--	--	5.8	10.9	9.9	--	--
Ankle	6.3	6.9	9.5	17.0	2.1	6.0	7.0	--	--	2.3	5.0	7.9	--	--
Foot	6.6	5.3	--	3.6	6.2	7.1	7.2	--	--	24.4	3.0	3.0	--	--
Toe, toenail	1.0	--	--	--	--	1.4	2.1	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--
Body systems	1.5	1.3	9.5	--	1.2	1.6	1.2	--	--	--	2.0	4.0	--	--
Multiple	9.1	6.1	--	6.3	6.6	10.3	10.7	25.0	--	12.8	10.0	7.9	--	--
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	1.3	1.9	--	--	2.9	1.0	.5	--	--	--	1.5	3.0	--	--
Containers	11.7	8.3	--	3.6	10.3	13.2	20.2	--	--	4.7	4.0	13.9	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	4.0	4.5	--	--	7.0	3.7	3.9	--	--	--	3.0	6.9	--	--
Machinery	4.7	8.5	--	4.5	10.7	3.0	3.7	--	--	2.3	1.0	5.0	--	--
Parts and materials	7.6	10.7	--	10.7	11.6	6.1	9.5	18.8	--	8.1	--	2.0	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker	15.1	20.0	23.8	18.8	20.2	13.0	15.3	25.0	30.0	10.5	9.5	10.9	--	--
Worker motion or position	14.7	20.0	23.8	18.8	20.2	12.5	14.8	25.0	30.0	10.5	9.5	9.9	--	--
Person, other than injured or ill workers	6.3	--	--	--	--	9.0	.9	--	--	--	34.3	2.0	--	--
Health care patient	5.1	--	--	--	--	7.4	--	--	--	--	31.8	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	19.4	12.8	--	16.1	12.0	22.3	19.3	12.5	20.0	20.9	28.4	30.7	--	--
Ladder	3.1	2.7	--	7.1	1.2	3.3	1.2	--	--	4.7	--	--	--	--
Handtools	4.3	6.1	--	6.3	6.6	3.4	3.2	--	--	--	1.5	10.9	--	--
Vehicles	13.1	9.9	28.6	17.0	5.4	14.5	16.9	--	20.0	40.7	6.5	--	--	--

Table 6. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Trucks	5.8	4.3	--	11.6	.8	6.4	10.0	--	--	14.0	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	2.4	.5	--	--	.8	3.1	1.2	--	--	23.3	1.0	--	--	--
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	2.6	.5	--	--	--	3.4	1.2	--	--	--	10.0	2.0	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	1.4	--	--	--	--	2.1	--	--	--	--	7.0	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	.6	--	--	--	--	.9	--	--	--	--	2.5	2.0	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	.6	.5	--	--	--	.5	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	5.5	6.4	14.3	13.4	2.5	5.3	4.6	--	--	15.1	5.0	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	4.2	4.0	--	10.7	.8	4.3	3.2	--	--	11.6	5.0	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	30.8	26.9	19.0	48.2	17.8	32.5	29.9	18.8	40.0	30.2	32.3	36.6	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	4.3	5.9	14.3	10.7	2.9	3.6	4.4	--	--	2.3	1.5	5.9	--	--
Fall on same level	18.4	13.1	--	16.1	12.8	20.7	18.1	12.5	30.0	20.9	25.4	27.7	--	--
Fall to lower level	8.0	8.0	--	21.4	2.1	8.0	7.2	--	--	7.0	5.5	3.0	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	3.5	4.0	--	--	5.4	3.3	1.6	--	--	--	4.0	11.9	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	25.1	29.6	23.8	16.1	36.4	23.0	26.2	12.5	--	38.4	9.0	32.7	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	15.8	16.8	--	9.8	21.1	15.4	16.0	12.5	--	34.9	5.5	19.8	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	5.0	4.3	9.5	1.8	5.0	5.3	7.0	--	--	--	2.5	8.9	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	4.0	8.0	9.5	4.5	9.5	2.3	3.0	--	--	--	1.0	4.0	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	32.2	32.3	33.3	21.4	37.2	32.3	36.4	56.3	40.0	16.3	39.3	16.8	--	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	4.1	9.3	--	2.7	13.2	1.8	2.6	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	11.7	9.9	--	8.9	10.7	12.5	16.9	12.5	--	5.8	10.0	7.9	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 22, 2018

Table 7. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	65.1	98.8	172.1	103.3	93.5	56.8	96.7	33.7	6.9	27.1	60.1	55.9	--	--
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	6.8	12.9	18.1	18.2	10.4	5.2	10.1	--	1.2	3.3	4.5	3.2	--	--
Sprains, strains, tears	25.8	35.0	60.4	49.0	27.9	23.5	40.9	17.4	4.3	7.3	27.2	16.4	--	--
Amputations	.5	1.6	--	--	2.2	.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	7.5	8.5	--	6.2	9.4	7.2	8.4	3.2	--	8.7	10.0	5.2	--	--
Chemical burns and corrosions	.3	1.0	--	--	1.4	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	.9	1.1	--	--	1.5	.9	.7	--	--	--	.9	3.9	--	--
Soreness, pain	6.8	7.5	20.7	7.1	7.1	6.6	12.5	3.9	--	3.7	6.4	5.3	--	--
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	5.0	8.2	--	8.2	8.3	4.2	6.5	--	--	1.1	1.3	13.4	--	--
Cuts, lacerations	4.6	7.7	--	7.7	7.7	3.8	5.6	--	--	1.0	1.1	13.4	--	--
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	.4	.5	--	--	--	.3	.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.1	3.8	--	--	5.5	.4	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	.2	.4	--	--	--	.2	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	1.4	3.3	--	--	4.6	.9	2.2	--	--	--	.9	--	--	--
With sprains and other injuries	.8	2.5	--	--	--	.3	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With fractures and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	4.0	5.9	--	5.0	6.0	3.5	5.9	--	--	1.8	4.6	3.0	--	--
Eye	1.0	2.4	--	--	3.2	.7	1.6	--	--	--	.5	--	--	--
Neck	1.4	3.1	--	9.6	--	1.0	1.1	--	--	--	1.1	--	--	--
Trunk	13.0	12.9	20.2	14.6	11.8	13.0	22.5	7.3	1.4	4.1	20.7	5.5	--	--
Back	8.7	7.2	--	7.9	6.9	9.1	15.8	6.1	1.3	3.2	14.0	3.3	--	--
Upper extremities	22.2	42.7	63.4	33.0	45.8	17.1	28.0	6.4	2.2	6.9	13.4	25.2	--	--
Shoulder	7.4	11.9	35.8	17.3	8.6	6.2	10.0	--	--	2.0	4.6	5.0	--	--
Arm	3.4	5.3	--	5.2	5.1	3.0	4.8	--	--	.9	3.2	4.8	--	--
Wrist	2.6	5.8	--	2.0	7.6	1.8	3.4	--	--	.5	2.5	.9	--	--
Hand	7.4	15.2	17.9	8.3	18.0	5.4	9.0	--	--	2.5	2.2	14.3	--	--
Lower extremities	17.5	26.9	57.4	34.9	22.0	15.2	27.6	7.3	1.8	10.3	13.3	14.0	--	--
Knee	6.0	9.0	23.9	10.1	7.8	5.2	8.9	--	--	1.7	6.7	5.5	--	--
Ankle	4.1	6.8	19.0	17.3	1.8	3.4	6.7	--	--	.7	2.9	4.2	--	--
Foot	4.3	5.3	--	3.7	5.9	4.0	6.8	--	--	6.6	1.8	1.7	--	--
Toe, toenail	.7	--	--	--	--	.8	2.1	--	--	--	.5	--	--	--
Body systems	1.0	1.3	18.8	--	1.0	.9	1.2	--	--	--	1.1	2.1	--	--
Multiple	5.9	6.1	--	6.2	6.3	5.9	10.3	8.5	--	3.4	5.9	4.5	--	--
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	.8	1.9	--	--	2.6	.6	.5	--	--	--	.9	1.9	--	--
Containers	7.6	8.1	--	4.1	9.7	7.5	19.6	--	--	1.1	2.5	7.8	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	2.6	4.6	--	--	6.6	2.1	3.7	--	--	--	1.9	3.8	--	--
Machinery	3.1	8.5	--	4.5	10.1	1.7	3.6	--	--	.5	.7	3.0	--	--
Parts and materials	4.9	10.6	--	10.7	10.9	3.5	9.1	6.3	--	2.1	--	1.0	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker	9.8	19.6	41.1	19.1	18.8	7.4	14.8	8.9	1.9	2.8	5.7	6.0	--	--
Worker motion or position	9.6	19.6	41.1	19.1	18.8	7.1	14.3	8.0	1.9	2.7	5.6	5.7	--	--
Person, other than injured or ill workers	4.1	--	--	--	--	5.1	1.0	--	--	--	20.7	.9	--	--
Health care patient	3.4	--	--	--	--	4.2	--	--	--	--	19.1	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	12.7	12.6	--	16.6	11.1	12.7	18.6	4.4	1.4	5.7	17.1	17.0	--	--
Ladder	2.0	2.8	--	7.3	1.0	1.9	1.1	--	--	1.1	--	--	--	--
Handtools	2.8	6.1	--	6.0	6.2	2.0	3.1	--	--	--	.9	6.3	--	--
Vehicles	8.5	9.7	45.6	17.4	4.9	8.2	16.4	--	1.3	11.1	4.0	--	--	--
Trucks	3.8	4.3	--	12.1	1.0	3.6	9.7	--	--	3.8	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	1.5	.5	--	--	.7	1.8	1.1	--	--	6.3	.6	--	--	--

Table 7. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	1.7	.6	--	--	--	1.9	1.0	--	--	--	6.0	1.0	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	.9	--	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	--	--	4.1	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	.4	--	--	--	--	.5	--	--	--	--	1.6	.9	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	.3	.6	--	--	--	.3	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	3.6	6.2	22.9	13.3	2.4	3.0	4.5	--	--	3.9	3.1	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	2.7	3.9	--	11.3	.8	2.4	3.2	--	--	3.2	3.1	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	20.1	26.6	33.7	49.2	16.7	18.4	29.0	5.9	2.8	8.1	19.3	20.5	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	2.8	5.8	25.3	10.7	2.9	2.0	4.2	--	--	.8	.8	3.1	--	--
Fall on same level	12.0	12.9	--	16.4	11.8	11.7	17.5	3.6	1.7	5.5	15.3	15.3	--	--
Fall to lower level	5.2	7.9	--	22.2	2.0	4.6	6.8	--	--	1.8	3.2	1.9	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	2.3	4.0	--	--	4.9	1.9	1.5	--	--	--	2.5	6.7	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	16.3	29.3	44.7	17.0	33.8	13.1	25.2	4.5	--	10.2	5.4	18.5	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	10.3	16.7	--	9.7	19.8	8.7	15.4	4.2	--	9.4	3.3	11.3	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	3.2	4.3	13.2	2.1	4.8	3.0	6.8	--	--	--	1.4	5.0	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	2.6	8.0	20.0	4.6	8.9	1.3	2.9	--	--	--	.6	2.2	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	21.0	31.8	53.0	22.5	34.7	18.3	35.1	19.2	2.5	4.3	23.7	9.1	--	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	2.7	9.3	--	2.4	12.4	1.0	2.4	--	--	--	.5	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	7.6	9.7	--	9.3	10.0	7.1	16.4	4.6	--	1.5	6.0	4.6	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

 N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 22, 2018

Table 8. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	15.0	11.3	16.1	12.0	13.0	7.1	25.4	8
Gender:									
Male	100.0	14.5	10.7	14.5	11.3	13.8	8.6	26.7	10
Female	100.0	16.2	12.9	19.3	13.3	11.7	4.0	22.6	6
Age:									
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	100.0	29.5	13.6	25.0	4.5	18.2	--	9.1	3
20 - 24	100.0	24.2	20.2	17.2	10.1	12.1	3.0	13.1	3
25 - 34	100.0	17.7	10.5	21.3	12.3	14.8	7.9	15.5	6
35 - 44	100.0	18.8	14.1	14.1	12.0	10.3	3.8	26.9	7
45 - 54	100.0	8.9	6.3	12.3	17.2	13.2	7.0	35.1	14
55 - 64	100.0	11.1	13.0	15.3	7.7	12.3	11.1	29.1	12
65 and over	100.0	--	--	10.7	10.7	17.9	7.1	42.9	22
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	100.0	18.9	15.9	26.2	7.9	9.8	3.7	17.7	5
3 - 11 months	100.0	13.7	16.8	18.8	9.9	11.6	6.2	22.9	6
1 - 5 years	100.0	14.9	9.6	14.2	12.5	15.1	7.7	26.2	10
5 years or more	100.0	14.6	7.0	11.9	14.9	13.0	8.9	29.5	12
Race or ethnic origin ² :									
White	100.0	16.7	11.8	16.9	9.3	14.9	8.9	21.7	8
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	16.0	12.0	20.0	20.0	--	--	24.0	7
Black or African American	100.0	22.1	11.6	23.3	11.6	10.5	5.8	15.1	5
Asian	100.0	40.0	40.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	--	40.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	39
Multi-race	100.0	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Hispanic and other	100.0	--	--	--	75.0	--	--	--	7

Table 8. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
1. All cases	100%	10%	15%	25%	20%	15%	10%	5%	10
2. Cases with no symptoms	100%	10%	15%	25%	20%	15%	10%	5%	10
3. Cases with mild symptoms	100%	10%	15%	25%	20%	15%	10%	5%	10
4. Cases with moderate to severe symptoms	100%	10%	15%	25%	20%	15%	10%	5%	10
5. Cases with hospitalization	100%	10%	15%	25%	20%	15%	10%	5%	10
6. Cases with death	100%	10%	15%	25%	20%	15%	10%	5%	10

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both Multi-race and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 22, 2018

Table 9. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major occupational group and number of days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2016

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	15.0	11.3	16.1	12.0	13.0	7.1	25.4	8
Management occupations	100.0	8.8	11.8	5.9	5.9	17.6	38.2	11.8	20
Business and financial operations occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	60.0	149
Computer and mathematical occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Architecture and engineering occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Life, physical, and social science occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Community and social service occupations	100.0	--	--	33.3	--	--	--	--	4
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	100.0	50.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	100.0	--	--	33.3	--	--	--	--	3
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	100.0	37.5	9.4	14.1	15.6	7.8	6.3	9.4	3
Healthcare support occupations	100.0	20.0	23.1	26.2	7.7	7.7	6.2	9.2	3
Protective service occupations	100.0	--	21.4	21.4	--	21.4	--	14.3	5
Food preparation and serving related occupations	100.0	22.8	14.9	15.8	13.9	11.9	5.0	14.9	5
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	100.0	7.5	12.5	17.5	17.5	12.5	7.5	22.5	9
Personal care and service occupations	100.0	--	13.6	--	18.2	9.1	13.6	36.4	14
Sales and related occupations	100.0	19.0	7.6	12.7	17.7	12.7	2.5	27.8	8
Office and administrative support occupations	100.0	16.7	5.0	20.0	11.7	20.0	5.0	21.7	8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	100.0	--	--	31.3	18.8	18.8	--	25.0	9
Construction and extraction occupations	100.0	13.8	8.0	8.0	5.7	21.8	5.7	36.8	20
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	100.0	17.4	7.2	10.1	13.8	16.7	7.2	27.5	12
Production occupations	100.0	16.2	11.2	16.8	9.6	11.7	4.6	29.9	7
Transportation and material moving occupations	100.0	6.3	13.2	18.5	12.3	10.6	8.6	30.5	10

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 22, 2018

Table 10. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected occupations and number of days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2016

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	15.0	11.3	16.1	12.0	13.0	7.1	25.4	8
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	100.0	1.6	5.5	15.7	11.0	13.4	12.6	40.2	25
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	100.0	12.1	31.9	16.5	8.8	7.7	5.5	17.6	3
Light truck or delivery services drivers	100.0	--	4.0	36.0	16.0	4.0	6.0	32.0	7
Nursing assistants	100.0	19.1	23.4	31.9	6.4	6.4	4.3	8.5	3
Maintenance and repair workers, general	100.0	8.5	6.4	6.4	10.6	8.5	4.3	55.3	91
Retail salespersons	100.0	17.1	--	17.1	14.6	19.5	--	26.8	10
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	100.0	42.3	23.1	11.5	--	--	--	11.5	2
Construction laborers	100.0	12.5	8.3	20.8	8.3	16.7	8.3	29.2	11
Food preparation workers	100.0	19.0	--	14.3	23.8	19.0	--	9.5	7
Roofers	100.0	9.5	9.5	--	--	--	--	33.3	20
Stock clerks and order fillers	100.0	9.5	--	33.3	9.5	14.3	9.5	19.0	6
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	100.0	19.0	--	--	28.6	--	--	33.3	8
Registered nurses	100.0	23.8	14.3	14.3	19.0	--	9.5	14.3	4
Personal care aides	100.0	--	17.6	--	17.6	--	11.8	41.2	21
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	100.0	25.0	--	18.8	25.0	12.5	--	18.8	9
Cooks, restaurant	100.0	26.7	20.0	--	--	20.0	--	--	3
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	--	23.1	15.4	23.1	--	--	23.1	6
Medical and clinical laboratory technicians	100.0	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	100.0	83.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Computer, automated teller, and office machine repairers	100.0	25.0	--	--	--	--	41.7	--	13
Cashiers	100.0	25.0	25.0	16.7	16.7	--	--	16.7	2
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	16.7	--	--	16.7	25.0	--	--	7
Security guards	100.0	--	25.0	25.0	--	16.7	--	16.7	5
Farmworkers, farm, ranch, and aquacultural animals	100.0	--	--	36.4	27.3	--	--	27.3	9
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	20.0	50.0	60
Carpenters	100.0	20.0	--	--	--	20.0	20.0	40.0	25

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 22, 2018

Table 11. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major industry sector and number of days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2016

Industry Sector	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Private Industry ^{2,3,4}	100.0	15.0	11.3	16.1	12.0	13.0	7.1	25.4	8
Goods producing	100.0	13.9	8.5	14.1	9.3	17.1	9.3	27.7	14
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	100.0	--	--	23.8	19.0	9.5	--	28.6	9
Construction	100.0	14.3	5.4	8.0	7.1	22.3	13.4	29.5	20
Manufacturing	100.0	14.5	10.3	16.1	9.5	14.9	7.9	26.9	10
Service providing	100.0	15.5	12.5	16.9	13.2	11.3	6.1	24.4	7
Trade transportation and utilities	100.0	11.4	8.1	17.9	15.3	12.3	5.6	29.5	9
Information	100.0	12.5	--	18.8	--	12.5	--	37.5	15
Financial activities	100.0	--	--	20.0	--	--	--	50.0	21
Professional and business services	100.0	12.8	30.2	16.3	7.0	11.6	10.5	14.0	3
Educational and health services	100.0	23.9	15.4	17.9	13.4	9.5	5.5	14.4	4
Leisure and hospitality	100.0	23.8	15.8	14.9	12.9	11.9	5.0	15.8	4
Other services except public administration	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 22, 2018

Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	12,450	3,750	210	1,120	2,420	8,700	4,310	160	100	860	2,010	1,010	--	--
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	440	170	30	--	140	270	120	--	--	20	110	--	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	1,310	400	20	40	340	910	550	--	--	50	250	40	--	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	3,580	1,100	90	390	620	2,480	1,260	40	50	420	480	210	--	--
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	2,690	820	30	410	380	1,870	960	40	30	130	380	150	--	--
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	1,440	260	--	--	240	1,180	470	30	--	90	370	200	--	--
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	670	130	--	--	120	540	280	--	--	30	100	120	--	--
Not reported	2,330	870	20	270	590	1,460	670	40	--	120	320	280	--	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	60	--	--	--	--	60	20	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	950	170	20	--	140	790	490	--	--	90	120	80	--	--
1 - 2 hours	1,400	430	30	60	350	970	430	20	--	250	160	100	--	--
2 - 4 hours	2,450	640	30	260	350	1,810	940	20	30	80	460	260	--	--
4 - 6 hours	2,090	640	50	140	440	1,450	610	20	30	120	330	140	--	--
6 - 8 hours	1,710	560	--	210	330	1,150	570	20	--	100	310	110	--	--
8 - 10 hours	770	210	--	50	150	560	290	--	--	50	170	40	--	--
10 - 12 hours	350	160	30	100	40	190	90	--	--	20	60	--	--	--
12 - 16 hours	110	50	--	--	30	60	20	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	90	--	--	--	--	90	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	2,460	900	50	270	590	1,560	770	40	--	120	320	280	--	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	700	50	--	--	40	650	240	--	--	--	270	110	--	--
Monday	2,490	960	40	340	580	1,530	910	--	--	70	350	170	--	--
Tuesday	2,100	550	30	160	360	1,550	710	30	30	340	290	140	--	--
Wednesday	1,690	570	30	180	350	1,120	580	20	--	120	290	100	--	--
Thursday	2,400	780	30	190	560	1,630	770	40	20	150	330	130	--	--
Friday	2,020	650	60	220	380	1,360	700	40	--	130	300	180	--	--
Saturday	1,050	190	--	20	150	870	410	20	--	40	190	190	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 22, 2018

Table 13. Percent Distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--	--
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	3.5	4.5	14.3	--	5.8	3.1	2.8	--	--	2.3	5.5	--	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	10.5	10.7	9.5	3.6	14.0	10.5	12.8	--	--	5.8	12.4	4.0	--	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	28.8	29.3	42.9	34.8	25.6	28.5	29.2	25.0	50.0	48.8	23.9	20.8	--	--
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	21.6	21.9	14.3	36.6	15.7	21.5	22.3	25.0	30.0	15.1	18.9	14.9	--	--
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	11.6	6.9	--	--	9.9	13.6	10.9	18.8	--	10.5	18.4	19.8	--	--
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	5.4	3.5	--	--	5.0	6.2	6.5	--	--	3.5	5.0	11.9	--	--
Not reported	18.7	23.2	9.5	24.1	24.4	16.8	15.5	25.0	--	14.0	15.9	27.7	--	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	.5	--	--	--	--	.7	.5	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	7.6	4.5	9.5	--	5.8	9.1	11.4	--	--	10.5	6.0	7.9	--	--
1 - 2 hours	11.2	11.5	14.3	5.4	14.5	11.1	10.0	12.5	--	29.1	8.0	9.9	--	--
2 - 4 hours	19.7	17.1	14.3	23.2	14.5	20.8	21.8	12.5	30.0	9.3	22.9	25.7	--	--
4 - 6 hours	16.8	17.1	23.8	12.5	18.2	16.7	14.2	12.5	30.0	14.0	16.4	13.9	--	--
6 - 8 hours	13.7	14.9	--	18.8	13.6	13.2	13.2	12.5	--	11.6	15.4	10.9	--	--
8 - 10 hours	6.2	5.6	--	4.5	6.2	6.4	6.7	--	--	5.8	8.5	4.0	--	--
10 - 12 hours	2.8	4.3	14.3	8.9	1.7	2.2	2.1	--	--	2.3	3.0	--	--	--
12 - 16 hours	.9	1.3	--	--	1.2	.7	.5	--	--	--	2.0	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	.7	--	--	--	--	1.0	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	19.8	24.0	23.8	24.1	24.4	17.9	17.9	25.0	--	14.0	15.9	27.7	--	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	5.6	1.3	--	--	1.7	7.5	5.6	--	--	--	13.4	10.9	--	--
Monday	20.0	25.6	19.0	30.4	24.0	17.6	21.1	--	--	8.1	17.4	16.8	--	--
Tuesday	16.9	14.7	14.3	14.3	14.9	17.8	16.5	18.8	30.0	39.5	14.4	13.9	--	--
Wednesday	13.6	15.2	14.3	16.1	14.5	12.9	13.5	12.5	--	14.0	14.4	9.9	--	--
Thursday	19.3	20.8	14.3	17.0	23.1	18.7	17.9	25.0	20.0	17.4	16.4	12.9	--	--
Friday	16.2	17.3	28.6	19.6	15.7	15.6	16.2	25.0	--	15.1	14.9	17.8	--	--
Saturday	8.4	5.1	--	1.8	6.2	10.0	9.5	12.5	--	4.7	9.5	18.8	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 22, 2018

Table 14. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and number of days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	15.0	11.3	16.1	12.0	13.0	7.1	25.4	8
Time of event:									
12:01AM - 4:00AM	100.0	18.2	18.2	13.6	9.1	11.4	--	27.3	6
4:01AM - 8:00AM	100.0	11.5	6.9	16.8	13.7	15.3	6.1	29.8	11
8:01AM - 12noon	100.0	12.3	14.8	13.4	13.7	10.6	9.8	25.1	9
12:01PM - 4:00PM	100.0	15.2	6.7	11.5	14.5	15.6	6.7	30.1	12
4:01PM - 8:00PM	100.0	15.3	14.6	20.1	7.6	9.7	9.7	21.5	5
8:01PM - 12midnight	100.0	11.9	19.4	17.9	9.0	11.9	7.5	22.4	6
Time not reported	100.0	20.6	8.6	22.7	9.9	15.0	3.0	20.6	5
Hours on the job before event occurred:									
Before shift began	100.0	--	--	33.3	--	33.3	--	--	15
Less than 1 hour	100.0	8.4	9.5	17.9	14.7	10.5	10.5	29.5	10
1 - 2 hours	100.0	9.3	22.9	10.0	12.1	12.1	12.1	22.1	9
2 - 4 hours	100.0	15.1	11.8	17.6	12.7	9.8	5.3	27.8	7
4 - 6 hours	100.0	14.4	11.5	13.4	12.4	10.0	5.7	32.5	10
6 - 8 hours	100.0	18.7	7.6	14.0	14.6	15.2	4.7	25.1	8
8 - 10 hours	100.0	19.5	13.0	15.6	10.4	11.7	9.1	19.5	6
10 - 12 hours	100.0	5.7	--	17.1	8.6	17.1	34.3	14.3	20
12 - 16 hours	100.0	--	27.3	--	--	--	--	27.3	5
More than 16 hours	100.0	--	--	--	--	88.9	--	--	14
Hours not reported	100.0	19.5	8.1	21.5	10.6	15.4	2.8	21.5	6
Day of week:									
Sunday	100.0	32.9	8.6	12.9	5.7	11.4	8.6	21.4	3
Monday	100.0	19.3	8.8	13.7	14.5	17.7	3.2	22.5	8
Tuesday	100.0	11.9	20.5	14.3	13.8	10.5	5.7	23.3	7
Wednesday	100.0	18.9	10.7	14.8	13.6	15.4	5.9	21.3	7
Thursday	100.0	8.8	6.3	23.8	8.8	14.2	5.8	32.5	12
Friday	100.0	10.9	9.4	15.3	10.9	7.9	15.3	29.7	14
Saturday	100.0	15.2	18.1	14.3	14.3	11.4	6.7	21.0	7

Table 14. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and number of days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
<p>¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.</p> <p>NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.</p> <p>SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 22, 2018</p>									

Table 15. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected parts of body, private industry, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	Private industry	Part of body affected by the injury or illness ³																
		Head		Neck	Trunk		Upper extremities					Lower extremities				Body systems	Multiple parts	All other body parts
		Total	Eyes		Total	Back	Total	Shoulder	Arm	Hand	Wrist	Total	Knee	Ankle	Foot			
Total	65.1	4.0	1.0	1.4	13.0	8.7	22.2	7.4	3.4	7.4	2.6	17.5	6.0	4.1	4.3	1.0	5.9	.1
Gender:																		
Male	78.4	4.5	1.6	1.8	15.4	9.2	26.9	9.7	3.7	9.6	2.4	22.8	7.4	4.5	6.3	.9	6.2	-
Female	48.9	3.4	.4	.9	10.1	8.1	16.6	4.5	3.2	4.6	2.9	11.1	4.2	3.5	1.8	1.1	5.6	.2
Age:																		
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-
16 - 19	68.3	9.4	--	--	7.7	--	25.1	--	3.5	17.9	--	18.8	3.9	9.3	4.2	--	5.2	-
20 - 24	55.7	3.5	--	--	11.9	9.8	19.4	2.9	1.0	12.1	2.6	11.1	2.8	2.1	4.0	1.6	6.6	-
25 - 34	61.7	4.0	1.3	.9	17.9	15.1	18.5	5.8	3.4	6.7	1.8	16.0	4.4	4.9	4.5	.8	3.5	-
35 - 44	55.8	3.4	1.1	3.1	9.6	6.6	17.9	4.5	3.4	6.1	2.2	16.4	6.7	2.7	3.8	.8	4.6	-
45 - 54	72.0	3.6	1.1	1.0	11.2	7.5	28.6	12.4	3.3	6.6	3.6	19.5	7.8	5.0	1.5	1.0	7.1	-
55 - 64	87.5	4.8	.9	1.0	14.8	5.9	29.9	11.7	5.5	7.9	3.6	25.0	8.1	4.8	8.8	1.4	10.7	-
65 and over	33.5	3.3	--	--	11.7	4.4	8.5	3.3	2.1	--	1.8	7.0	2.8	--	3.1	--	2.1	-
Major occupational group:																		
Management occupations	30.9	--	--	2.8	5.1	2.7	5.7	3.7	1.5	--	--	14.7	3.5	10.7	--	--	1.5	-
Business and financial operations occupations	5.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.2	-
Computer and mathematical occupations	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-
Architecture and engineering occupations	4.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-
Life, physical, and social science occupations	15.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-
Community and social service occupations	28.8	--	--	--	10.7	9.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-
Education, training, and library occupations	28.7	--	--	--	15.5	13.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	28.8	--	--	--	7.9	--	9.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	51.0	4.3	--	--	18.4	7.1	10.7	4.2	--	1.8	2.7	11.0	5.5	2.8	1.9	1.2	5.0	-
Healthcare support occupations	121.1	5.5	--	4.9	55.1	42.8	18.4	4.8	5.2	3.1	3.1	22.3	10.9	5.5	3.8	--	13.1	-
Protective service occupations	92.4	10.1	--	--	18.0	--	23.3	--	--	--	--	26.9	--	--	--	--	--	-
Food preparation and serving related occupations	60.1	2.9	--	--	6.3	3.7	28.2	4.6	5.8	16.9	--	14.8	6.5	3.2	1.6	1.4	5.0	-
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	77.6	11.0	--	--	15.5	11.4	18.6	5.3	3.9	3.2	--	21.9	5.8	--	3.9	--	7.9	-
Personal care and service occupations	34.0	3.5	--	--	6.5	6.0	9.6	--	4.5	--	--	9.2	6.6	--	--	--	4.2	-
Sales and related occupations	35.7	2.5	--	.9	9.3	7.1	12.8	4.1	2.1	5.2	1.4	7.6	1.5	1.6	3.3	--	2.0	-
Office and administrative support occupations	20.0	1.7	--	--	4.2	3.3	6.5	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.6	5.9	1.3	1.3	1.9	.7	.8	-
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	129.3	--	--	--	--	--	55.6	28.0	--	24.4	--	47.0	20.9	14.8	--	17.5	--	-
Construction and extraction occupations	104.4	3.4	--	--	16.9	7.9	49.6	22.9	7.2	16.3	2.3	25.8	9.6	3.1	5.3	--	7.4	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	149.4	12.7	3.8	11.0	24.1	15.0	53.0	27.5	6.2	14.0	3.6	30.9	13.5	12.0	3.7	1.9	15.8	-
Production occupations	110.1	7.0	4.2	--	13.9	9.4	56.8	11.2	4.6	22.5	10.9	24.0	8.7	3.2	8.4	1.3	6.8	-
Transportation and material moving occupations	194.9	7.5	1.6	2.7	40.0	29.7	49.2	21.0	8.7	12.0	4.9	70.0	19.1	13.5	22.6	1.1	24.4	-

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 22, 2018

Table 16. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected natures of injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	Private industry	Nature of injury or illness ³															
		Sprains, strains	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations, punctures			Bruises	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Amputations	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Multiple traumatic injuries			Soreness Pain	All other natures
				Total	Cuts, lacerations	Punctures							Total	with fractures	with sprains		
Total	65.1	25.8	6.8	5.0	4.6	.4	7.5	.9	.3	.5	1.1	.2	1.4	--	.8	6.8	8.9
Gender:																	
Male	78.4	30.3	8.3	6.6	6.1	.5	8.9	1.1	.4	.9	.9	.3	1.9	--	1.2	6.9	11.7
Female	48.9	20.2	4.9	3.0	2.8	--	5.7	.7	--	--	1.2	--	.8	--	.3	6.7	5.5
Age:																	
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	68.3	10.9	5.6	20.9	20.4	--	11.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.8	11.8
20 - 24	55.7	19.9	2.3	8.5	8.5	--	7.7	--	--	--	--	--	1.9	--	--	5.6	7.8
25 - 34	61.7	28.7	6.8	5.6	5.1	.6	4.7	1.4	.5	.7	--	.4	--	--	--	5.5	6.8
35 - 44	55.8	22.4	6.2	3.5	3.2	--	5.1	.9	--	.7	1.0	--	.8	--	--	5.6	9.3
45 - 54	72.0	33.3	5.1	2.8	2.8	--	5.8	1.1	--	.5	2.2	--	3.5	--	2.7	7.9	9.5
55 - 64	87.5	27.1	11.2	4.5	3.6	.9	17.6	--	--	--	1.3	--	1.5	--	--	11.3	12.0
65 and over	33.5	9.2	12.3	--	--	--	3.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.0
Major occupational group:																	
Management occupations	30.9	18.0	3.0	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	1.7	--	--	--	3.5
Business and financial operations occupations	5.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.7	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	4.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	15.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	28.8	16.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	28.7	15.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	28.8	17.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	51.0	18.2	3.2	--	--	--	15.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.0	7.6
Healthcare support occupations	121.1	72.3	6.5	4.4	3.8	--	9.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.3	11.8
Protective service occupations	92.4	38.6	--	--	--	--	11.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21.1
Food preparation and serving related occupations	60.1	15.6	4.8	14.3	13.9	--	4.5	8.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.5	5.9
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	77.6	21.4	18.1	--	--	--	6.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.8	13.7
Personal care and service occupations	34.0	13.2	3.8	--	--	--	5.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.3	6.0
Sales and related occupations	35.7	14.5	4.9	4.4	4.4	--	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	3.7	4.4
Office and administrative support occupations	20.0	7.6	2.6	.9	.8	--	3.8	--	--	--	.7	--	--	--	--	1.3	2.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	129.3	41.4	--	14.6	14.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.0	33.5
Construction and extraction occupations	104.4	31.1	23.6	11.2	9.6	--	11.2	--	--	3.5	--	--	--	--	--	5.4	17.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	149.4	78.0	7.9	10.0	9.5	--	11.9	--	--	--	--	--	4.1	--	--	12.2	22.8
Production occupations	110.1	38.0	13.8	10.4	9.8	--	9.5	1.3	--	2.4	7.1	--	1.1	--	--	9.6	15.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	194.9	79.7	15.1	7.1	5.4	1.7	29.3	--	1.1	--	1.1	1.3	8.2	--	7.1	27.6	24.2

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 22, 2018

Table 17. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected sources of injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	Private industry	Source of injury or illness ³												
		Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	Person, other than worker	Health care patient	Person, injured or ill worker	Worker motion or position	Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces	Handtools	Vehicles	All other sources
Total	65.1	.8	7.6	2.6	3.1	4.9	4.1	3.4	9.8	9.6	12.7	2.8	8.5	6.1
Gender:														
Male	78.4	.9	9.6	2.9	4.5	7.5	1.8	.9	11.9	11.6	11.6	3.8	12.7	7.9
Female	48.9	.8	5.3	2.2	1.3	1.8	7.0	6.3	7.3	7.2	13.9	1.6	3.4	3.8
Age:														
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	68.3	--	13.0	4.1	6.8	4.4	--	--	4.3	4.3	16.4	5.6	6.8	5.3
20 - 24	55.7	1.6	7.4	1.4	5.3	3.6	6.0	5.5	6.4	6.4	6.7	5.6	8.6	2.6
25 - 34	61.7	.7	8.6	1.6	1.8	3.8	7.7	5.6	12.2	12.2	6.1	2.5	6.4	9.4
35 - 44	55.8	.9	6.7	3.2	2.8	5.6	2.9	2.5	6.9	6.6	9.0	2.5	8.7	5.5
45 - 54	72.0	.9	7.3	4.2	3.3	5.1	2.4	2.0	14.3	13.9	13.8	2.5	7.2	6.0
55 - 64	87.5	.8	8.3	1.8	3.5	6.5	2.8	2.6	9.2	8.9	28.7	2.1	15.5	5.5
65 and over	33.5	--	2.8	--	--	3.2	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.8	12.9	2.0	2.2	2.0
Major occupational group:														
Management occupations	30.9	--	4.8	--	--	--	3.4	--	4.9	4.9	14.2	--	1.9	--
Business and financial operations occupations	5.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	4.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	15.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	28.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.0	9.0	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	28.7	--	--	--	--	--	17.1	--	--	--	11.2	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	28.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.4
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	51.0	--	1.4	1.3	--	--	13.7	13.7	5.1	4.8	21.6	--	2.5	4.6
Healthcare support occupations	121.1	--	--	3.1	--	--	65.5	65.5	6.9	6.5	22.6	2.9	7.9	9.7
Protective service occupations	92.4	--	--	--	--	--	22.7	11.6	17.2	16.4	20.6	--	10.2	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	60.1	1.8	8.1	3.1	3.5	--	--	--	4.8	4.6	20.2	7.3	--	10.1
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	77.6	3.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	9.8	--	--	9.3	9.3	23.0	--	--	7.9
Personal care and service occupations	34.0	--	2.5	--	--	--	13.8	12.2	3.5	3.5	4.6	--	5.5	2.6
Sales and related occupations	35.7	--	8.3	2.3	1.5	2.4	--	--	6.1	5.8	8.9	2.1	1.9	1.3
Office and administrative support occupations	20.0	--	5.8	1.8	--	.5	.6	--	2.7	2.7	3.5	--	2.7	.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	129.3	--	--	--	15.2	--	--	--	37.3	37.3	--	--	32.6	27.6
Construction and extraction occupations	104.4	--	6.1	--	7.2	18.9	--	--	16.7	16.7	7.9	9.3	4.5	25.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	149.4	--	7.4	2.4	10.6	14.7	--	--	31.5	29.3	12.0	5.0	34.1	7.5
Production occupations	110.1	1.6	9.9	3.4	11.6	14.2	--	--	24.4	24.4	15.1	6.8	6.6	15.7
Transportation and material moving occupations	194.9	2.4	34.9	10.8	3.9	15.2	--	--	24.3	23.8	34.7	4.7	53.4	8.6

Table 18. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	Private industry	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness ³																					
		Contact with objects				Falls, slips, trips				Overexertion				Repetitive motion involving microtasks	Exposure to harmful substance or environment	Transportation accidents		Fires and explosions	Violence and other injuries by persons or animal				All other events
		Total	Struck by object	Struck against object	Caught in or compressed or crushed	Total	Fall to lower level	Fall on same level	Slips or trips without fall	Total	In lifting	Total	Roadway accidents			Total	Intentional injury by other person		Injury by person—unintentional or intent unknown	Animal and insect related incidents			
Total	65.1	16.3	10.3	3.2	2.6	20.1	5.2	12.0	2.8	21.0	7.6	2.7	2.3	3.6	2.7	.1	1.7	.9	.4	.3	--		
Gender:																							
Male	78.4	22.9	15.1	4.0	3.6	22.8	8.1	10.8	3.9	23.5	9.2	2.7	2.7	4.9	3.5	--	1.5	.7	.4	.4	--		
Female	48.9	8.3	4.5	2.3	1.5	16.6	1.7	13.5	1.4	18.0	5.8	2.6	1.8	2.1	1.7	--	2.0	1.2	.4	.3	--		
Age:																							
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
16 - 19	68.3	36.6	24.5	6.9	5.2	20.4	4.4	15.2	--	7.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
20 - 24	55.7	22.5	13.5	3.2	5.5	8.7	2.1	5.3	1.3	15.9	5.9	2.1	2.8	3.8	2.6	--	1.5	1.1	--	--	--		
25 - 34	61.7	14.0	9.3	2.6	2.1	14.7	4.6	5.6	4.5	24.8	9.6	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.3	--	2.9	1.7	.9	--	--		
35 - 44	55.8	13.5	7.7	3.3	2.6	13.7	3.3	8.4	1.8	19.6	8.3	1.6	2.5	5.3	4.0	--	1.1	.7	--	--	--		
45 - 54	72.0	14.9	9.2	3.0	2.5	24.9	7.5	12.9	4.3	24.0	7.7	4.7	2.5	4.5	2.9	--	1.2	.5	.4	--	--		
55 - 64	87.5	20.4	13.8	4.3	2.2	38.3	8.8	28.1	1.2	22.0	7.1	2.8	1.8	2.7	2.2	--	2.1	.8	--	.9	--		
65 and over	33.5	5.8	4.1	--	--	15.5	--	12.9	--	10.3	3.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Major occupational group:																							
Management occupations	30.9	--	--	--	--	16.5	--	13.6	2.0	9.2	3.7	--	--	1.6	1.6	--	2.7	--	--	--	--		
Business and financial operations occupations	5.3	--	--	--	--	3.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Computer and mathematical occupations	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Architecture and engineering occupations	4.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Life, physical, and social science occupations	15.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Community and social service occupations	28.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Education, training, and library occupations	28.7	--	--	--	--	11.2	--	9.5	--	11.9	11.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	28.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	51.0	5.1	3.4	--	--	23.1	2.6	20.0	--	14.8	2.5	--	1.7	--	--	--	5.5	4.3	--	--	--		
Healthcare support occupations	121.1	13.4	9.3	3.1	--	23.9	4.2	18.7	--	65.5	7.7	--	--	7.9	7.9	--	8.6	6.4	--	--	--		
Protective service occupations	92.4	--	--	--	--	22.2	--	18.9	--	24.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.0	10.5	11.5	--	--		
Food preparation and serving related occupations	60.1	19.3	12.0	5.3	1.9	21.9	1.2	18.8	1.8	8.0	4.3	--	10.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	77.6	20.8	15.5	--	--	29.9	5.2	22.4	--	20.6	5.1	--	3.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Personal care and service occupations	34.0	3.1	--	--	--	5.2	--	3.8	--	16.2	9.1	--	--	4.2	4.2	--	4.8	2.7	--	--	--		
Sales and related occupations	35.7	8.0	5.3	1.5	1.1	10.1	1.6	8.2	--	16.3	8.6	2.4	--	.9	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Office and administrative support occupations	20.0	5.5	3.0	1.7	.8	5.4	1.1	3.6	.7	7.6	3.8	.9	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	129.3	35.6	--	--	26.2	29.3	--	--	24.4	32.1	--	--	--	18.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Construction and extraction occupations	104.4	31.2	19.0	4.7	6.6	37.9	24.5	7.3	5.7	29.7	11.8	4.1	2.1	3.0	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	149.4	32.2	17.5	9.3	5.3	54.7	26.7	13.4	14.5	36.4	9.0	3.7	2.2	23.2	22.7	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Production occupations	110.1	37.8	20.0	7.2	10.3	21.8	1.6	15.7	4.4	42.9	12.6	16.6	3.0	3.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Transportation and material moving occupations	194.9	55.5	42.9	7.6	4.8	59.0	18.0	32.1	8.0	60.7	27.8	1.8	4.3	13.2	9.3	--	1.8	--	--	1.6	--		

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 22, 2018

Table 19. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	State government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	--	30	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gender:														
Male	--	30	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 to 44	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 to 54	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
55 to 64	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
65 and over	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 to 11 months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 to 5 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 5 years	--	20	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ :														
White only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	--	30	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 22, 2018

Table 20. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	State government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gender:														
Male	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 to 44	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 to 54	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
55 to 64	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
65 and over	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 to 11 months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 to 5 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 5 years	--	66.7	--	66.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ :														
White only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies, January 22, 2018. January 22, 2018

Table 21. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by major occupational group and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	State government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	--	30	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	--	30	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 22, 2018

Table 22. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2016

[illegible]

Table 22. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	State government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Trucks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 22, 2018

Table 23. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2016

[illegible]

Table 23. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	State government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Trucks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 22, 2018

Table 24. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2016

[illegible]

Table 24. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	State government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 22, 2018

Table 25. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major industry sector and number of days away from work, state government, Missouri, 2016

Industry Sector	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
State Government ^{2,3,4}	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Goods producing	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Manufacturing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trade transportation and utilities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Information	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Financial activities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational and health services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and hospitality	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other services except public administration	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 22, 2018

Table 26. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	State government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	--	30	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	--	20	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 - 2 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 - 4 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 - 6 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6 - 8 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 - 10 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 - 12 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 - 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tuesday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wednesday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Thursday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Friday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saturday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 22, 2018

Table 27. Percent Distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	State government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	--	66.7	--	66.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 - 2 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 - 4 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 - 6 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6 - 8 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 - 10 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 - 12 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 - 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tuesday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wednesday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Thursday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Friday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saturday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 22, 2018

Table 28. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	2,390	--	--	--	--	2,390	220	--	--	--	--	--	--	870
Gender:														
Male	1,560	--	--	--	--	1,560	150	--	--	--	--	--	--	780
Female	830	--	--	--	--	830	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	90
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34	450	--	--	--	--	450	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	110
35 to 44	610	--	--	--	--	610	110	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 to 54	690	--	--	--	--	690	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	500
55 to 64	330	--	--	--	--	330	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	190
65 and over	290	--	--	--	--	290	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 to 11 months	140	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 to 5 years	540	--	--	--	--	540	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	100
More than 5 years	1,620	--	--	--	--	1,620	160	--	--	--	--	--	--	740
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ :														
White only	1,960	--	--	--	--	1,960	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	680
Black only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	400	--	--	--	--	400	190	--	--	--	--	--	--	170

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 22, 2018

Table 29. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0
Gender:														
Male	65.3	--	--	--	--	65.3	68.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	89.7
Female	34.7	--	--	--	--	34.7	36.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.3
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34	18.8	--	--	--	--	18.8	18.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.6
35 to 44	25.5	--	--	--	--	25.5	50.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 to 54	28.9	--	--	--	--	28.9	13.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	57.5
55 to 64	13.8	--	--	--	--	13.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21.8
65 and over	12.1	--	--	--	--	12.1	9.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	4.2	--	--	--	--	4.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 to 11 months	5.9	--	--	--	--	5.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 to 5 years	22.6	--	--	--	--	22.6	22.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.5
More than 5 years	67.8	--	--	--	--	67.8	72.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	85.1
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ :														
White only	82.0	--	--	--	--	82.0	13.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	78.2
Black only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	16.7	--	--	--	--	16.7	86.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	19.5

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies, January 22, 2018. January 22, 2018

Table 30. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by major occupational group and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	2,390	--	--	--	--	2,390	220	--	--	--	--	--	--	870
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	640	--	--	--	--	640	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	250	--	--	--	--	250	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	640	--	--	--	--	640	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	510
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	80	--	--	--	--	80	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	280	--	--	--	--	280	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	180
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	310	--	--	--	--	310	130	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 22, 2018

Table 31. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker occupations and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2016

Occupation	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	2,390	--	--	--	--	2,390	220	--	--	--	--	--	--	870
Elementary school teachers, except special education	510	--	--	--	--	510	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	240	--	--	--	--	240	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	240	--	--	--	--	240	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	240
First-line supervisors of fire fighting and prevention workers	210	--	--	--	--	210	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Firefighters	140	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	140
Bus drivers, transit and intercity	120	--	--	--	--	120	120	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pipelayers	60	--	--	--	--	60	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 22, 2018

Table 32. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	2,390	--	--	--	--	2,390	220	--	--	--	--	--	--	870
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	300	--	--	--	--	300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sprains, strains, tears	940	--	--	--	--	940	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	400
Amputations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	370	--	--	--	--	370	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns and corrosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Soreness, pain	100	--	--	--	--	100	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	80
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	170
Cuts, lacerations	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	170
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With sprains and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With fractures and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	260	--	--	--	--	260	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eye	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk	290	--	--	--	--	290	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	120
Back	250	--	--	--	--	250	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	90
Upper extremities	800	--	--	--	--	800	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	130
Shoulder	270	--	--	--	--	270	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100
Arm	250	--	--	--	--	250	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wrist	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hand	220	--	--	--	--	220	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lower extremities	460	--	--	--	--	460	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	180
Knee	200	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	120
Ankle	120	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Foot	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Toe, toenail	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	170	--	--	--	--	170	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple	390	--	--	--	--	390	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	260
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	280	--	--	--	--	280	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	180
Machinery	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials	210	--	--	--	--	210	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker	330	--	--	--	--	330	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	130
Worker motion or position	330	--	--	--	--	330	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	130
Person, other than injured or ill workers	260	--	--	--	--	260	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	90
Health care patient	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	660	--	--	--	--	660	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	180
Ladder	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles	380	--	--	--	--	380	110	--	--	--	--	--	--	230

Table 32. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Trucks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	240	--	--	--	--	240	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	80
Intentional injury by other person	100	--	--	--	--	100	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	130	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	340	--	--	--	--	340	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	230
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	170	--	--	--	--	170	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	80
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	860	--	--	--	--	860	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	280
Slips, trips without fall	160	--	--	--	--	160	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100
Fall on same level	630	--	--	--	--	630	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	150
Fall to lower level	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	160	--	--	--	--	160	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	470	--	--	--	--	470	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	270	--	--	--	--	270	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	120	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	330	--	--	--	--	330	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	120
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 22, 2018

Table 33. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	12.6	--	--	--	--	12.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sprains, strains, tears	39.3	--	--	--	--	39.3	27.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	46.0
Amputations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	15.5	--	--	--	--	15.5	22.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns and corrosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Soreness, pain	4.2	--	--	--	--	4.2	13.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.2
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	7.1	--	--	--	--	7.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19.5
Cuts, lacerations	7.1	--	--	--	--	7.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19.5
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With sprains and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With fractures and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	10.9	--	--	--	--	10.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eye	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk	12.1	--	--	--	--	12.1	13.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.8
Back	10.5	--	--	--	--	10.5	9.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.3
Upper extremities	33.5	--	--	--	--	33.5	18.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.9
Shoulder	11.3	--	--	--	--	11.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.5
Arm	10.5	--	--	--	--	10.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wrist	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hand	9.2	--	--	--	--	9.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lower extremities	19.2	--	--	--	--	19.2	31.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.7
Knee	8.4	--	--	--	--	8.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.8
Ankle	5.0	--	--	--	--	5.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Foot	2.5	--	--	--	--	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Toe, toenail	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	7.1	--	--	--	--	7.1	9.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple	16.3	--	--	--	--	16.3	27.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	29.9
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	11.7	--	--	--	--	11.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.7
Machinery	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials	8.8	--	--	--	--	8.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker	13.8	--	--	--	--	13.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.9
Worker motion or position	13.8	--	--	--	--	13.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.9
Person, other than injured or ill workers	10.9	--	--	--	--	10.9	9.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.3
Health care patient	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	27.6	--	--	--	--	27.6	9.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.7
Ladder	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles	15.9	--	--	--	--	15.9	50.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	26.4

Table 33. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Trucks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	10.0	--	--	--	--	10.0	9.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.2
Intentional injury by other person	4.2	--	--	--	--	4.2	9.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	5.4	--	--	--	--	5.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	14.2	--	--	--	--	14.2	31.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	26.4
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	7.1	--	--	--	--	7.1	31.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.2
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	36.0	--	--	--	--	36.0	13.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	32.2
Slips, trips without fall	6.7	--	--	--	--	6.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.5
Fall on same level	26.4	--	--	--	--	26.4	9.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.2
Fall to lower level	2.9	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	6.7	--	--	--	--	6.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	19.7	--	--	--	--	19.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	11.3	--	--	--	--	11.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	2.9	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	5.0	--	--	--	--	5.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	13.8	--	--	--	--	13.8	18.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.8
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	4.2	--	--	--	--	4.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 22, 2018

Table 34. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	10.6	--	--	--	--	10.8	14.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.2
Intentional injury by other person	4.6	--	--	--	--	4.7	14.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	5.7	--	--	--	--	5.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	14.9	--	--	--	--	15.3	53.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	49.3
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	7.5	--	--	--	--	7.7	53.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.1
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	38.2	--	--	--	--	39.1	26.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	58.7
Slips, trips without fall	7.0	--	--	--	--	7.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.7
Fall on same level	27.8	--	--	--	--	28.5	19.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	31.2
Fall to lower level	3.3	--	--	--	--	3.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	7.1	--	--	--	--	7.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	20.7	--	--	--	--	21.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	12.1	--	--	--	--	12.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	3.1	--	--	--	--	3.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	5.4	--	--	--	--	5.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	14.6	--	--	--	--	15.0	30.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	25.7
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	4.2	--	--	--	--	4.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 22, 2018

Table 35. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, local government, Missouri, 2016

[illegible]

Table 35. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, local government, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both Multi-race and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 22, 2018

Table 36. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major occupational group and number of days away from work, local government, Missouri, 2016

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	13.0	18.4	25.1	7.9	13.8	3.3	18.0	4
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	100.0	28.1	39.1	20.3	12.5	--	--	--	2
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	100.0	--	--	48.0	--	--	--	48.0	10
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	100.0	--	--	25.0	9.4	26.6	7.8	28.1	16
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	100.0	--	--	53.6	--	--	--	--	4
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	48.4	--	22.6	12

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 22, 2018

Table 37. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected occupations and number of days away from work, local government, Missouri, 2016

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	13.0	18.4	25.1	7.9	13.8	3.3	18.0	4
Elementary school teachers, except special education	100.0	35.3	49.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	44
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	100.0	--	--	58.3	--	--	--	--	5
First-line supervisors of fire fighting and prevention workers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16
Firefighters	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12
Bus drivers, transit and intercity	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	50.0	51
Maintenance and repair workers, general	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Pipelayers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 22, 2018

Table 38. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major industry sector and number of days away from work, local government, Missouri, 2016

Industry Sector	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Local Government ^{2,3,4}	100.0	13.0	18.4	25.1	7.9	13.8	3.3	18.0	4
Goods producing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing	100.0	13.0	18.4	25.1	7.9	13.8	3.3	18.0	4
Trade transportation and utilities	100.0	13.6	40.9	--	--	--	--	31.8	2
Information	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Financial activities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational and health services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and hospitality	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other services except public administration	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 22, 2018

Table 39. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	2,390	--	--	--	--	2,390	220	--	--	--	--	--	--	870
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	200	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	780	--	--	--	--	780	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	250
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	350	--	--	--	--	350	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	250
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	240	--	--	--	--	240	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	100
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	160	--	--	--	--	160	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	650	--	--	--	--	650	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	190
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	280	--	--	--	--	280	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	80
1 - 2 hours	530	--	--	--	--	530	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	230
2 - 4 hours	230	--	--	--	--	230	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 - 6 hours	120	--	--	--	--	120	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6 - 8 hours	280	--	--	--	--	280	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	210
8 - 10 hours	160	--	--	--	--	160	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	100
10 - 12 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 - 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	650	--	--	--	--	650	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	190
Day of week:														
Sunday	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monday	630	--	--	--	--	630	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	220
Tuesday	300	--	--	--	--	300	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	210
Wednesday	470	--	--	--	--	470	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	130
Thursday	220	--	--	--	--	220	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Friday	390	--	--	--	--	390	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	240
Saturday	340	--	--	--	--	340	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 22, 2018

Table 40. Percent Distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	8.4	--	--	--	--	8.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	32.6	--	--	--	--	32.6	27.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	28.7
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	14.6	--	--	--	--	14.6	13.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	28.7
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	10.0	--	--	--	--	10.0	18.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.5
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	6.7	--	--	--	--	6.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	27.2	--	--	--	--	27.2	36.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	21.8
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	11.7	--	--	--	--	11.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.2
1 - 2 hours	22.2	--	--	--	--	22.2	13.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	26.4
2 - 4 hours	9.6	--	--	--	--	9.6	18.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 - 6 hours	5.0	--	--	--	--	5.0	9.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6 - 8 hours	11.7	--	--	--	--	11.7	9.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	24.1
8 - 10 hours	6.7	--	--	--	--	6.7	9.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.5
10 - 12 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 - 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	27.2	--	--	--	--	27.2	36.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	21.8
Day of week:														
Sunday	2.1	--	--	--	--	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monday	26.4	--	--	--	--	26.4	40.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	25.3
Tuesday	12.6	--	--	--	--	12.6	9.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	24.1
Wednesday	19.7	--	--	--	--	19.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.9
Thursday	9.2	--	--	--	--	9.2	9.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Friday	16.3	--	--	--	--	16.3	13.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	27.6
Saturday	14.2	--	--	--	--	14.2	18.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 22, 2018

Table 41. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and number of days away from work, local government, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	13.0	18.4	25.1	7.9	13.8	3.3	18.0	4
Time of event:									
12:01AM - 4:00AM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4:01AM - 8:00AM	100.0	--	--	65.0	--	--	--	--	3
8:01AM - 12noon	100.0	--	41.0	--	--	20.5	--	24.4	5
12:01PM - 4:00PM	100.0	--	--	60.0	--	--	--	14.3	4
4:01PM - 8:00PM	100.0	--	--	29.2	--	--	--	50.0	16
8:01PM - 12midnight	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16
Time not reported	100.0	30.8	16.9	24.6	18.5	--	--	--	3
Hours on the job before event occurred:									
Before shift began	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	100.0	--	--	75.0	--	--	--	--	3
1 - 2 hours	100.0	--	54.7	--	--	28.3	--	--	2
2 - 4 hours	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	73.9	85
4 - 6 hours	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
6 - 8 hours	100.0	--	--	67.9	--	--	--	17.9	4
8 - 10 hours	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	68.8	40
10 - 12 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 - 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hours not reported	100.0	30.8	16.9	24.6	18.5	--	--	--	3
Day of week:									
Sunday	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	61
Monday	100.0	--	55.6	28.6	--	--	--	--	2
Tuesday	100.0	--	--	40.0	16.7	--	--	--	6
Wednesday	100.0	21.3	--	10.6	--	27.7	--	21.3	16
Thursday	100.0	50.0	--	27.3	--	--	--	--	2
Friday	100.0	--	--	17.9	--	41.0	--	17.9	12
Saturday	100.0	--	--	38.2	--	--	--	44.1	10

Table 41. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and number of days away from work, local government, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
1. All cases	100%	10%	15%	25%	20%	15%	10%	5%	10
2. Cases with no symptoms	100%	10%	15%	25%	20%	15%	10%	5%	10
3. Cases with mild symptoms	100%	10%	15%	25%	20%	15%	10%	5%	10
4. Cases with moderate to severe symptoms	100%	10%	15%	25%	20%	15%	10%	5%	10
5. Cases with hospitalization	100%	10%	15%	25%	20%	15%	10%	5%	10
6. Cases with death	100%	10%	15%	25%	20%	15%	10%	5%	10

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 22, 2018

Table 42. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected parts of body, local government, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	Local government	Part of body affected by the injury or illness ³																
		Head		Neck	Trunk		Upper extremities					Lower extremities				Body systems	Multiple parts	All other body parts
		Total	Eyes		Total	Back	Total	Shoulder	Arm	Hand	Wrist	Total	Knee	Ankle	Foot			
Total	106.2	11.6	--	--	12.9	11.1	35.3	12.0	11.1	9.6	--	20.3	8.7	5.5	2.5	7.7	17.3	--
Gender:																		
Male	134.1	5.1	--	--	18.5	17.5	42.1	22.4	--	15.3	--	25.7	12.5	--	--	14.1	26.9	--
Female	76.3	18.5	--	--	6.9	4.3	28.0	--	22.7	--	--	14.6	4.7	9.7	--	--	7.0	--
Age:																		
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 - 24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 - 34	104.7	43.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35.5	13.1	13.8	--	--	--	--
35 - 44	84.9	--	--	--	21.8	21.8	42.1	16.7	--	24.1	--	12.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 - 54	120.4	--	--	--	8.2	--	19.2	15.0	--	--	--	28.9	21.8	--	--	27.0	29.5	--
55 - 64	95.6	--	--	--	--	--	29.0	17.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37.9	--
65 and over	560.4	--	--	--	--	--	490.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major occupational group:																		
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 22, 2018

Table 43. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected natures of injury or illness, local government, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	Local government	Nature of injury or illness ³															
		Sprains, strains	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations, punctures			Bruises	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Amputations	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Multiple traumatic injuries			Soreness Pain	All other natures
				Total	Cuts, lacerations	Punctures							Total	with fractures	with sprains		
Total	106.2	41.8	13.1	7.7	7.7	--	16.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.6	22.3
Gender:																	
Male	134.1	63.9	19.1	14.3	14.3	--	5.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.1	25.3
Female	76.3	18.2	6.8	--	--	--	28.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19.2
Age:																	
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 - 24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 - 34	104.7	25.4	19.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.4	46.2
35 - 44	84.9	46.6	24.3	--	--	--	7.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 - 54	120.4	49.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	36.9
55 - 64	95.6	53.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.2
65 and over	560.4	--	--	--	--	--	487.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major occupational group:																	
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 22, 2018

Table 44. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected sources of injury or illness, local government, Missouri, 2016

[illegible]

Table 44. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected sources of injury or illness, local government, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	Local government	Source of injury or illness ³												
		Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	Person, other than worker	Health care patient	Person, injured or ill worker	Worker motion or position	Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces	Handtools	Vehicles	All other sources
<p>¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where</p> <p>N = number of injuries and illnesses</p> <p>EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year</p> <p>20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).</p> <p>² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.</p> <p>³ Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.</p> <p>NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.</p> <p>SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 22, 2018</p>														

Table 45. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, local government, Missouri, 2016

Characteristic	Local government	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness ³																			
		Contact with objects				Falls, slips, trips				Overexertion		Repetitive motion involving microtasks	Exposure to harmful substance or environment	Transportation accidents		Fires and explosions	Violence and other injuries by persons or animal				All other events
		Total	Struck by object	Struck against object	Caught in or compressed or crushed	Total	Fall to lower level	Fall on same level	Slips or trips without fall	Total	In lifting			Total	Roadway accidents		Total	Intentional injury by other person	Injury by person—unintentional or intent unknown	Animal and insect related incidents	
Total	106.2	20.7	12.1	3.1	5.4	38.2	3.3	27.8	7.0	14.6	4.2	--	7.1	14.9	7.5	--	10.6	4.6	5.7	--	--
Gender:																					
Male	134.1	23.0	7.2	5.3	10.5	35.7	--	23.2	8.8	24.9	7.2	--	13.3	24.1	10.0	--	13.2	--	10.8	--	--
Female	76.3	18.4	17.4	--	--	40.8	--	32.8	5.1	--	--	--	--	5.2	4.7	--	7.8	7.5	--	--	--
Age:																					
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 - 24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 - 34	104.7	43.5	43.5	--	--	26.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.1	11.1	--	17.7	--	14.5	--	--
35 - 44	84.9	26.4	--	--	--	22.3	--	17.8	--	23.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.4	--	--	--	--
45 - 54	120.4	--	--	--	--	33.3	--	15.5	16.7	--	--	--	26.2	32.9	--	--	14.6	--	11.4	--	--
55 - 64	95.6	--	--	--	--	39.2	--	28.2	--	26.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
65 and over	560.4	--	--	--	--	490.2	--	490.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major occupational group:																					
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 22, 2018

2016 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI)

Background

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in conjunction with state agencies developed the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program in 1992 to produce accurate, comprehensive, descriptive, timely, and accessible counts of fatal workplace injuries that occur during a given year. A fatality is counted in the state the incident occurred regardless of the state of employment to alleviate duplication of reporting in the states.

The fatality census uses diverse sources to identify, verify, and profile fatal work injuries in an effort to compile counts that are as complete as possible. Source documents such as death certificates, workers' compensation reports, and Federal and State agency administrative records are cross-referenced to gather key information about each workplace fatality such as the particular occupation in which the fatality occurred, worker demographics, equipment or machinery involved, and circumstances of the event. Two or more independent source documents are used to verify the work relationship of each fatal work injury.

A work relationship exists if an event or exposure results in fatal injury or illness to a person on the employer's premises and the person was there to work; off the employer's premises and the person was there to work; or the event or exposure was related to the person's work or status as an employee. Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from census counts. Work is defined as legal duties, activities, or tasks that produce a product or result; and that which is done in exchange for money, goods, services, profit, or benefit. Although the scope of the fatality census is limited to work-related injuries, states may submit data on work-related fatal illnesses, such as heart attacks, that occur at work.

Information gathered by states participating in the CFOI program is used for statistical and research purposes only. The identifiers of all individuals and companies remain confidential according to BLS policy and confidentiality pledges to state source agencies. BLS and participating state agencies abide by any restrictions on followback or the release data imposed by source agencies.

Data Users

Data compiled by the CFOI program are issued annually for the previous calendar year. These data are used by safety and health professionals, policy analysts, and researchers to prevent fatal work injuries by informing workers of life threatening hazards associated with various jobs, promote safer work practices through enhanced job safety training, develop new safety equipment, assess and improve workplace safety standards, and identify new areas for safety research.

Highlights

Industry

- There were 124 total work-related fatalities in Missouri in 2016.
 - There were 115 work-related fatalities in private industry. Nine fatalities were in government.
 - Private industry, service-providing sectors had 58 work-related fatalities in 2016. (There had been 65 fatalities in 2015.)
 - There were 57 work-related fatalities in private industry, goods-producing sectors in 2016. (There had been 43 fatalities in 2015.)
 - Private industry major industry sectors with the most fatalities were:
 - Natural resources and mining with 34;
 - Trade, transportation, and utilities with 31; and
 - Construction with 15.
 - Private industry sectors with the most fatalities were:
 - Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (NAICS 11) with 34;
 - Transportation and warehousing (NAICS 48-49) with 23; and

- Construction (NAICS 23) with 15.

Category of workers

- Private sector wage and salary workers accounted for 73 of the total occupational fatalities.
 - Service-providing sectors accounted for 48 (65.8%) of the private sector wage and salary worker fatalities.
 - Trade, transportation, and utilities accounted for 27 (37.0%) of the fatalities.
 - The goods-producing sectors accounted for 25 (34.2%) of the private sector wage and salary worker fatalities.
 - Construction accounted for 11 (15.1%) of the fatalities.
 - Manufacturing accounted for eight (11.0 %) of the fatalities.
- Government workers accounted for nine of the total occupational fatalities.
 - Seven (77.8%) of the government workers were in service-providing sectors.
 - Public administration accounted for four (44.4%) of the fatalities.
- Self-employed workers accounted for 42 of the total occupational fatalities in 2016. (There had been 31 fatalities in self-employed workers in 2015.)
 - Goods-producing sectors accounted for 32 (76.2%) of the self-employed worker fatalities in 2016. (There had been 20 fatalities in goods-producing sectors in 2015.)
 - Natural resources and mining accounted for 28 (66.7%) of the self-employed worker fatalities in 2016. (There had been 17 fatalities in natural resources and mining in 2015.)
 - Service-providing sectors accounted for 10 (23.8%) of the self-employed worker fatalities.
 - Trade, transportation, and utilities accounted for four (9.5%) of the self-employed worker fatalities.

Event or exposure

- The event or exposures of the total fatalities in 2016 were:
 - 48 (38.7%) transportation incidents (60 fatalities in 2015);
 - 24 (19.4%) contact with objects and equipment (13 fatalities in 2015) ;
 - 20 (16.1%) violence and other injuries by persons or animals (13 fatalities in 2015);
 - 18 (14.5%) falls, slips, trips; and
 - 12 (9.7%) exposure to harmful substances or environments.

Transportation incidents

- Transportation incidents was the event or exposure leading to the most (48) occupational fatalities in Missouri in 2016.
 - Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles accounted for 28 of the transportation incidents. Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles accounted for 13 of the transportation incidents. Pedestrian vehicular incidents accounted for five of the transportation incidents.
 - Transportation and material moving occupations accounted for 25 of the transportation incidents. Management occupations accounted for 15 of the transportation incidents.
 - The agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting private industry sector accounted for 16 of the transportation incidents. The transportation and warehousing private industry sector accounted for 14 of the transportation incidents.

Homicides

- Thirteen of the total occupational fatalities in 2016 were homicides. (There had been seven homicides in 2015.)
 - Ten of the homicides in 2016 were shooting by other person--intentional. (There had been six shootings in 2015.)

- Ten of the homicides were in private industry. Nine of these homicides were shooting by other person—intentional.
- Eight of the homicides were in private industry service-providing sectors. Seven of these homicides were shooting by other person--intentional.
- Three of the homicides in 2016 were in governmental organizations.

Source

- Vehicles was the primary source in most (60) of the total fatalities. Persons, plants, animals, and minerals was the source in 29 fatalities in 2016. (Persons, plants, animals, and minerals had been the source in 20 fatalities in 2015.)
- Vehicles was the secondary source in 16 fatalities. Tools, instruments, and equipment was the secondary source in 15 fatalities.

Occupation

- Transportation and material moving occupations was the occupational group with the most (36) fatal occupational injuries.
 - Twenty-five of the fatalities in transportation and material moving occupations were transportation incidents.
 - Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers accounted for 23 of the occupational fatalities within the transportation and material moving occupations.
- There were 27 occupational fatalities in management occupations in 2016. (There had been 19 occupational fatalities in management occupations in 2015.)
 - Fifteen of the fatalities in management occupations were transportation incidents.
 - Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers accounted for 25 of the occupational fatalities within the management occupations in 2016. (Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers had accounted for 16 occupational fatalities in 2015.)

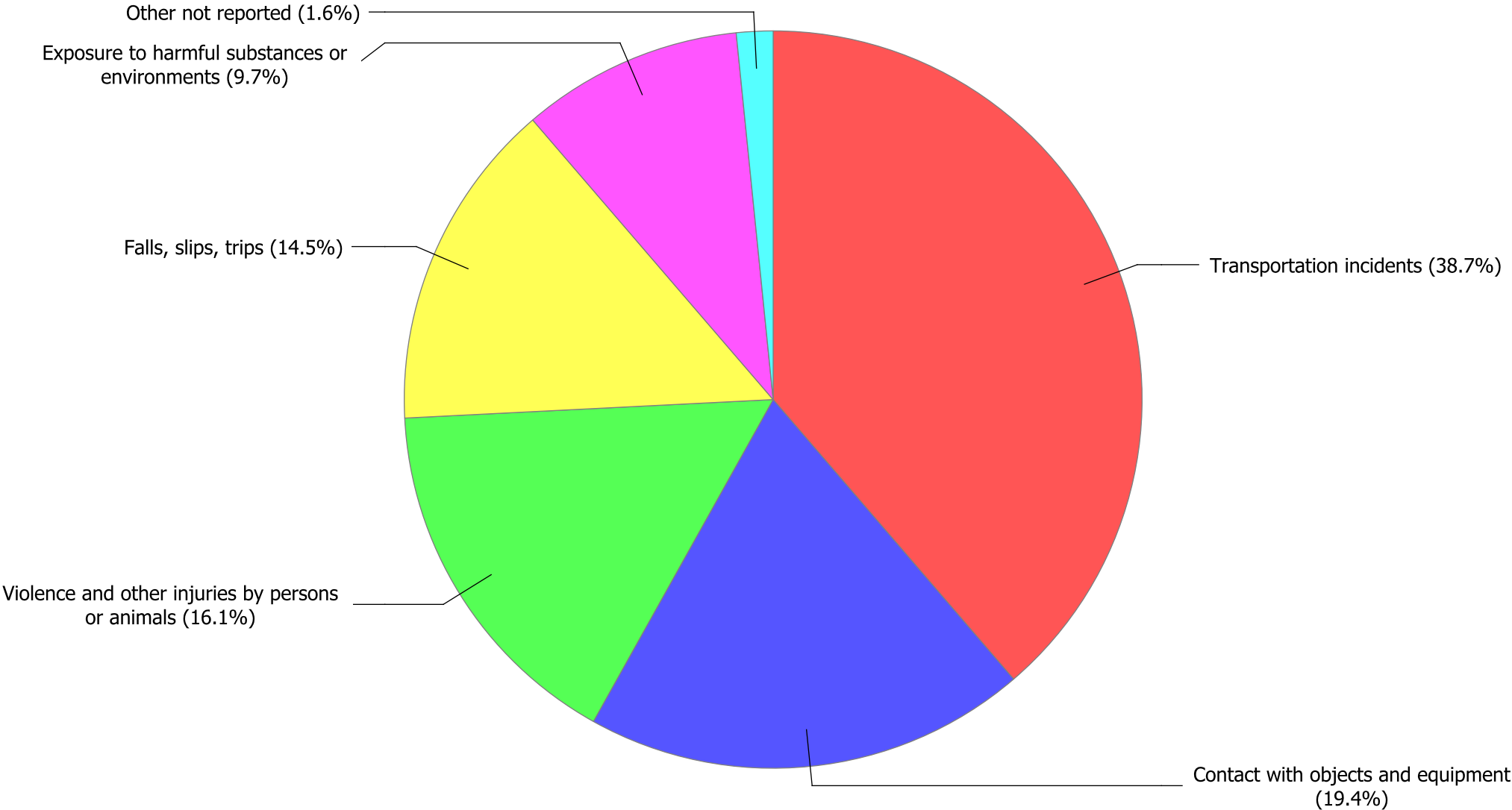
Worker characteristics

- Male workers accounted for 120 (96.8%) of the 124 fatal occupational injuries.
 - Forty-eight of the fatalities in male workers were due to transportation incidents.
 - Contact with objects and equipment was the event or exposure for 24 fatalities in male workers.
- Workers aged 45 to 54 years accounted for 28 (22.6%) of the fatalities. Workers aged 35 to 44 years and 65 years and older each accounted for 25 (20.2%) of the fatalities.
- White (non-Hispanic) workers accounted for 107 (86.3%) of the total fatal occupational injuries.
 - Black or African-American (non-Hispanic) workers accounted for nine (7.3%) of the total occupational fatalities.
 - Hispanic or Latino workers accounted for five (4.0%) of the total occupational fatalities.

Workplace fatal injuries by event or exposure, all ownerships, Missouri, 2016 (124 total fatal injuries)

Characteristics	Value
Fires and explosions	-
Transportation incidents	48
Contact with objects and equipment	24
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	20
Falls, slips, trips	18
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	12
Other not reported	2

Chart A1. Workplace fatal injuries by event or exposure, all ownerships, Missouri, 2016 (124 total fatal injuries)

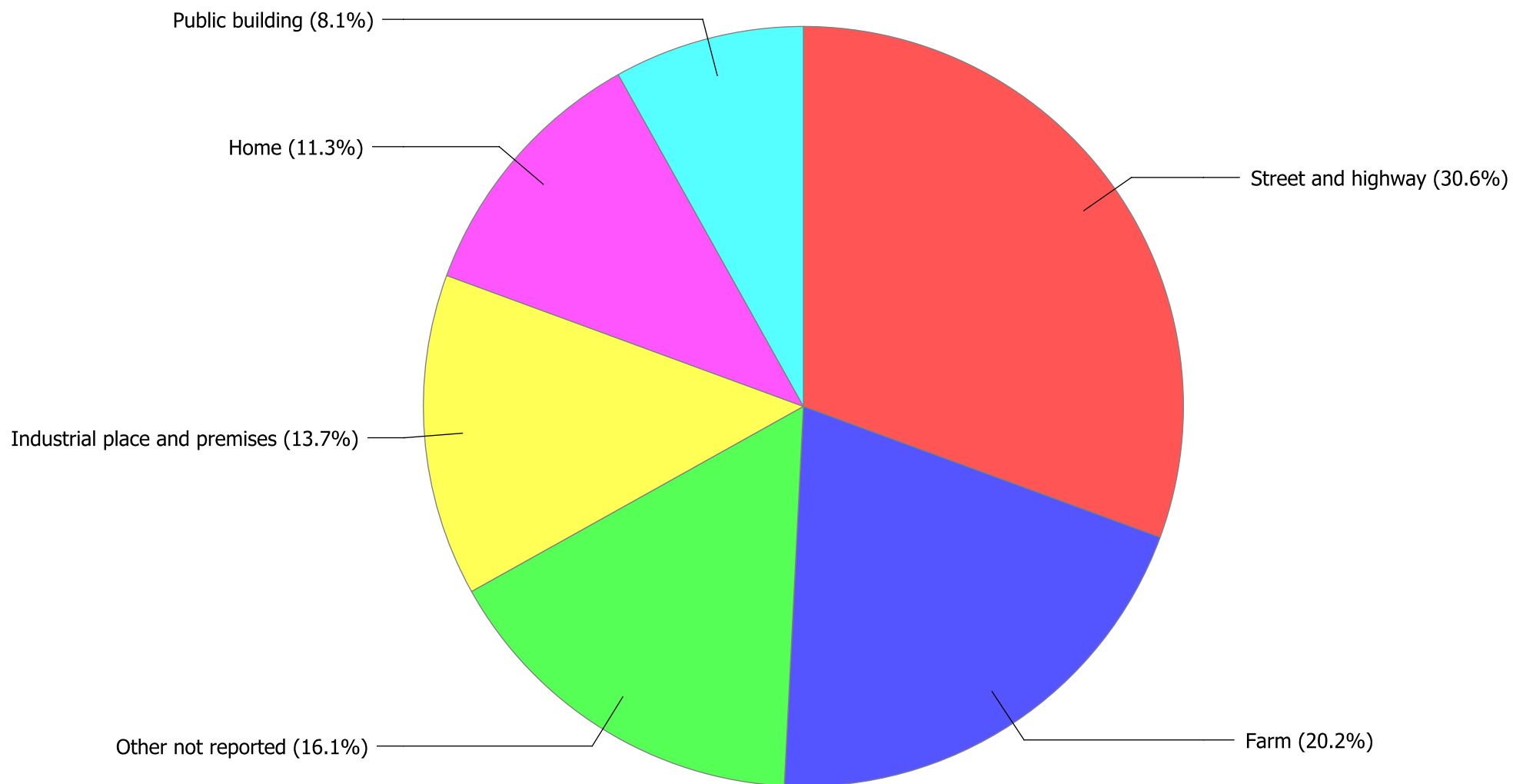


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]

Fatal work injuries by location, all ownerships, Missouri, 2016 (124 total fatal injuries)

Characteristics	Value
Mine and quarry	-
Place for recreation and sport	-
Residential institution	-
Street and highway	38
Farm	25
Other not reported	20
Industrial place and premises	17
Home	14
Public building	10

Chart A2. Fatal work injuries by location, all ownerships, Missouri, 2016 (124 total fatal injuries)

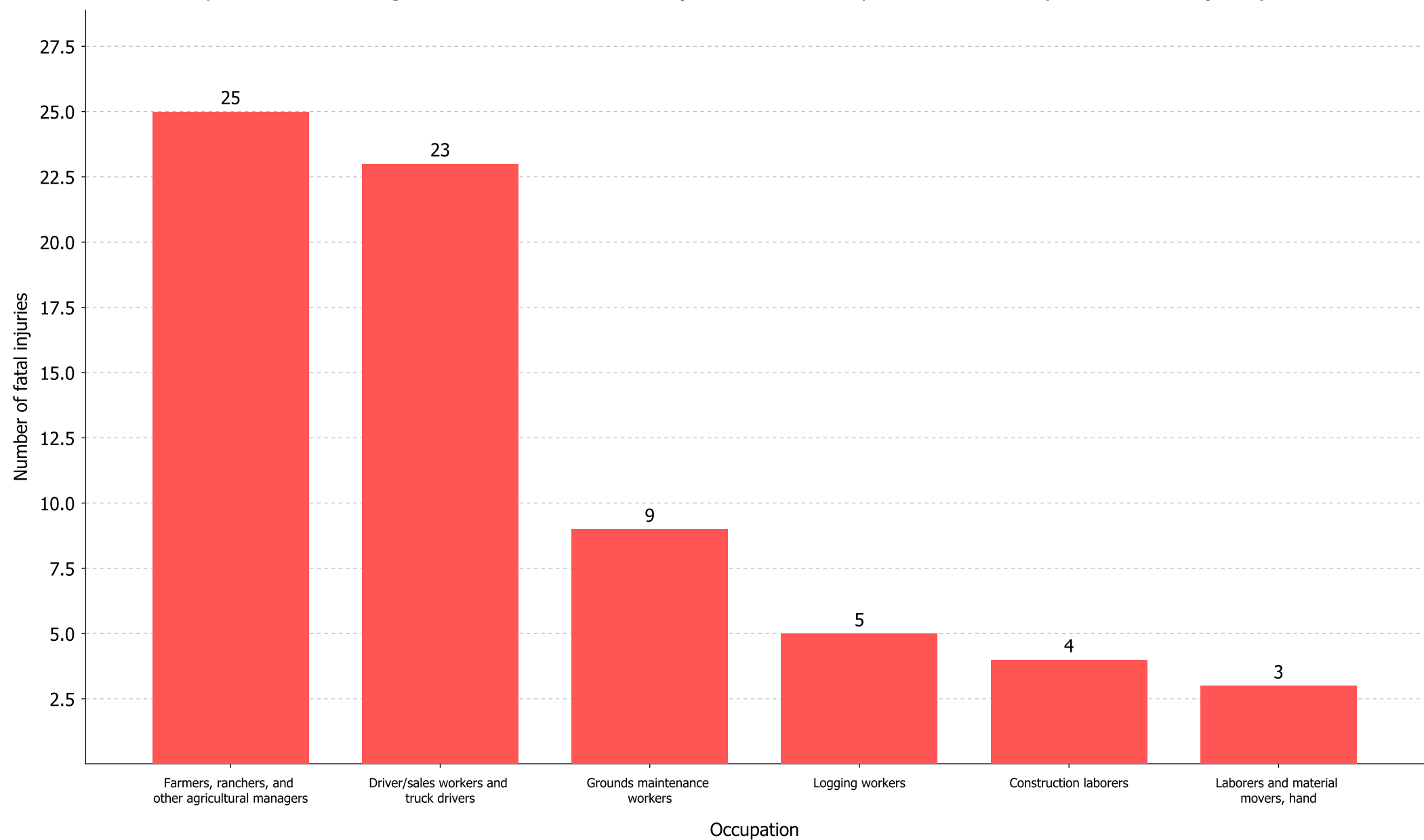


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]

Occupations with the largest number of worker fatal injuries, all ownerships, Missouri, 2016 (124 total fatal injuries)

Characteristics	Value
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	25
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	23
Grounds maintenance workers	9
Logging workers	5
Construction laborers	4
Laborers and material movers, hand	3

Chart A3. Occupations with the largest number of worker fatal injuries, all ownerships, Missouri, 2016 (124 total fatal injuries)



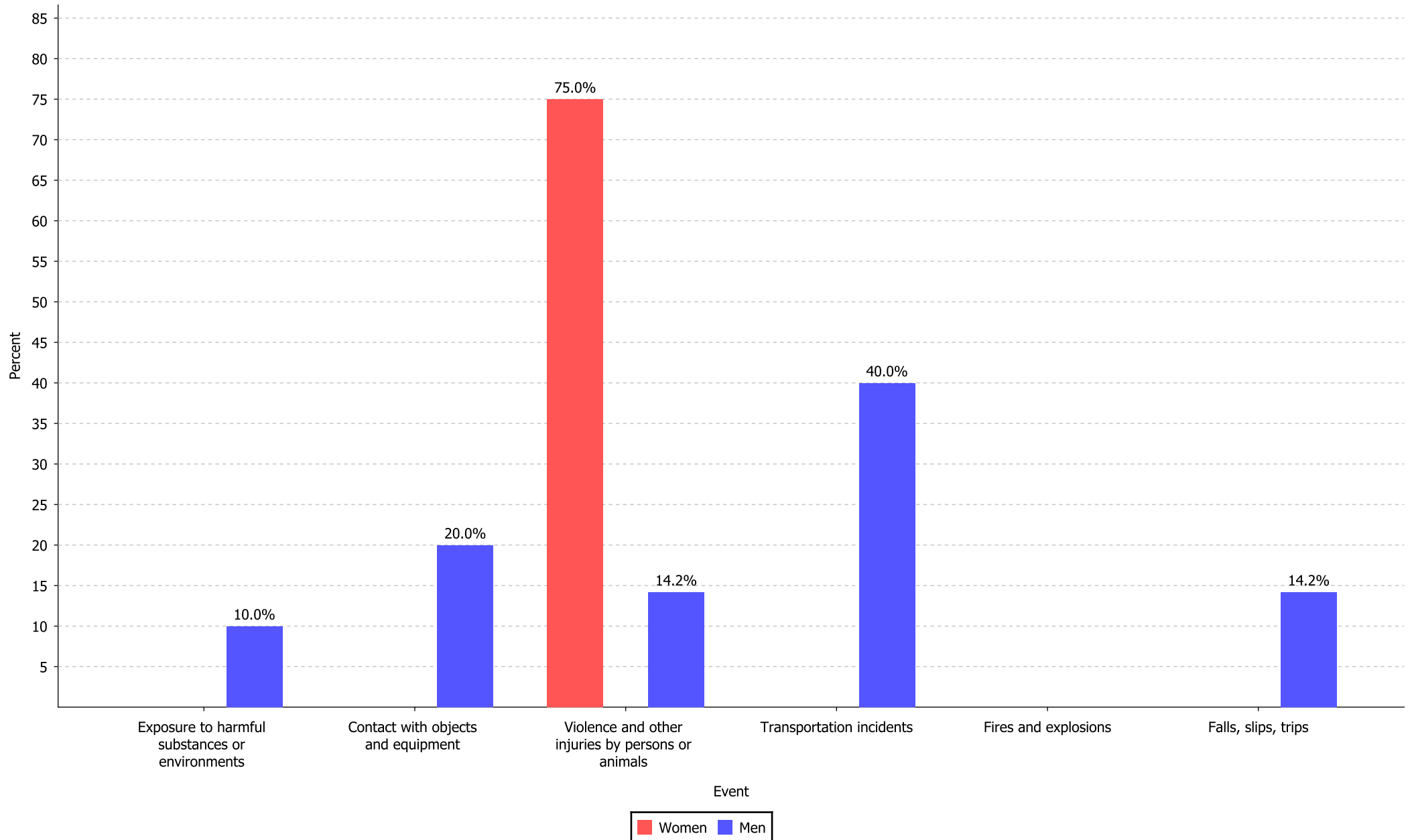
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]

Fatal work injuries varied between men and women, all ownerships, Missouri, 2016 (120 men, 4 women)

Characteristics	Men	Women
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	12	-
Contact with objects and equipment	24	-
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	17	3
Transportation incidents	48	-
Fires and explosions	-	-
Falls, slips, trips	17	-

Chart A4. Fatal work injuries varied between men and women, all ownerships, Missouri, 2016 (120 men, 4 women)

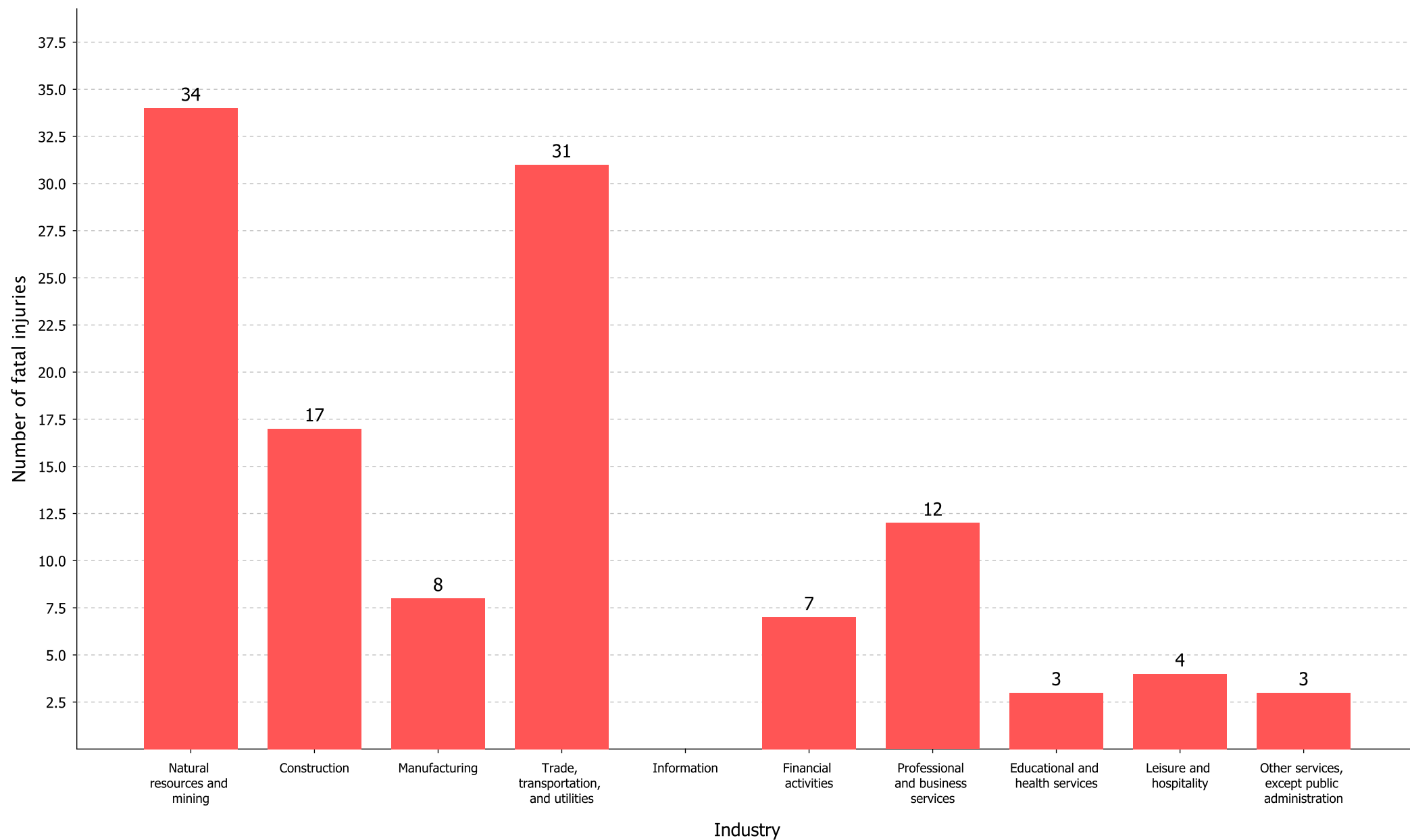
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]



Fatal work injuries in selected industries, all ownerships, Missouri, 2016 (124 total fatal injuries)

Characteristics	Value
Natural resources and mining	34
Construction	17
Manufacturing	8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	31
Information	-
Financial activities	7
Professional and business services	12
Educational and health services	3
Leisure and hospitality	4
Other services, except public administration	3

Chart A5. Fatal work injuries in selected industries, all ownerships, Missouri, 2016 (124 total fatal injuries)

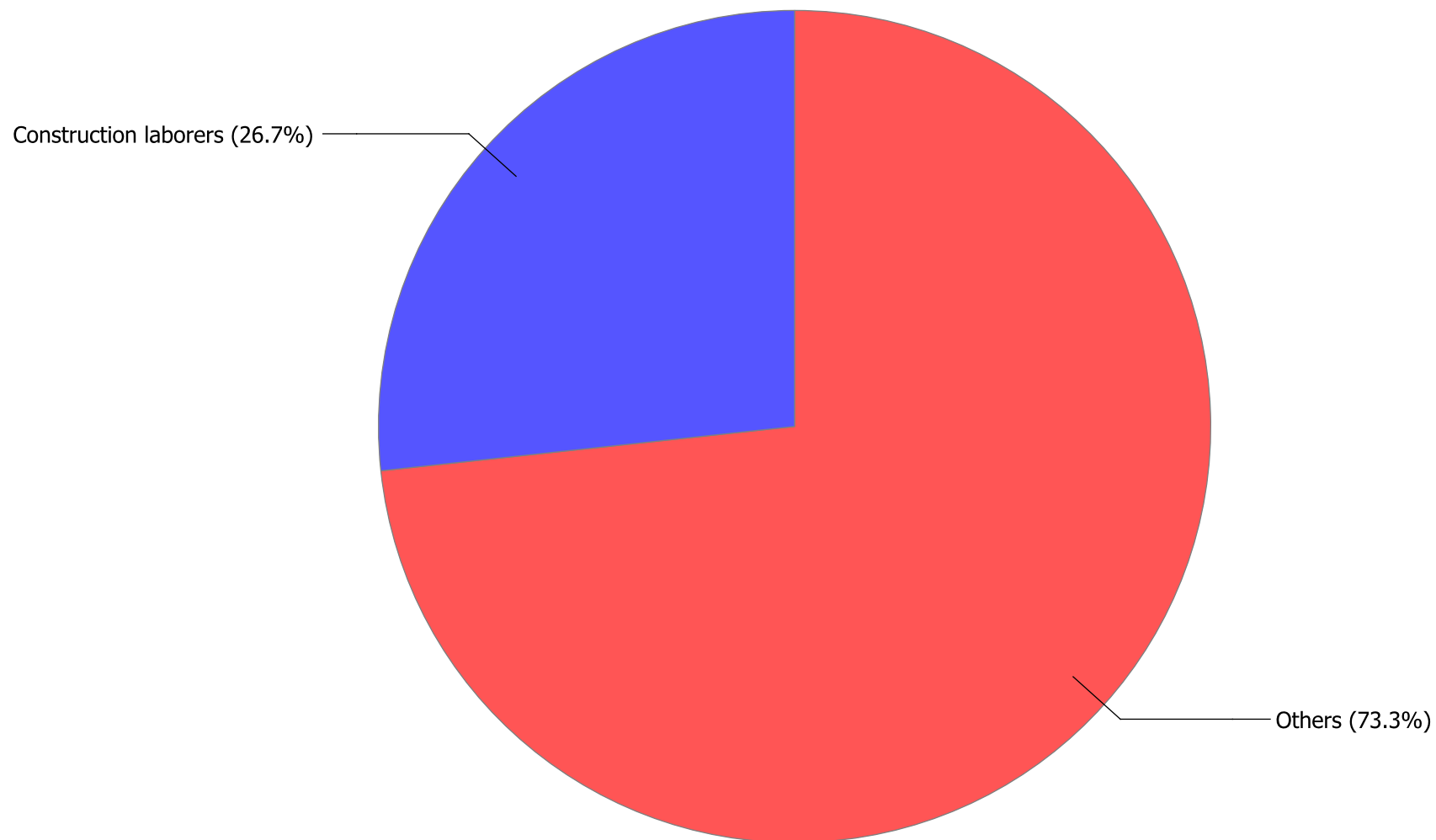


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]

Occupations in the construction industry with the highest number of fatal injuries, private industry, Missouri, 2016 (15 total fatal injuries)

Characteristics	Value
Others	11
Construction laborers	4

Chart A6. Occupations in the construction industry with the highest number of fatal injuries, private industry, Missouri, 2016 (15 total fatal injuries)



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2016

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Total		124	20	48	--	18	12	24
Private industry		115	16	43	--	18	12	24
Goods producing		57	3	20	--	7	6	21
Natural resources and mining		34	--	16	--	--	--	13
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting		34	--	16	--	--	--	13
Crop production	111	24	--	14	--	--	--	8
Other crop farming	1119	24	--	14	--	--	--	8
All other crop farming	11199	24	--	14	--	--	--	8
Animal production and aquaculture	112	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cattle ranching and farming	1121	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forestry and logging	113	6	--	--	--	--	--	4
Logging	1133	6	--	--	--	--	--	4
Logging	11331	6	--	--	--	--	--	4
Construction		15	--	--	--	4	3	5
Construction		15	--	--	--	4	3	5
Specialty trade contractors	238	13	--	--	--	3	3	4
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors	23811	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building equipment contractors	2382	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Site preparation contractors	23891	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing		8	--	--	--	--	--	3
Manufacturing		8	--	--	--	--	--	3

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2016

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing		58	13	23	--	11	6	3
Trade, transportation, and utilities		31	3	17	--	5	3	--
Wholesale trade		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail trade		5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and warehousing		23	--	14	--	3	--	--
Truck transportation	484	19	--	14	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking	4841	13	--	11	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, local	48411	4	--	4	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance	48412	8	--	6	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance, truckload	484121	6	--	4	--	--	--	--
Specialized freight trucking	4842	5	--	3	--	--	--	--
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, local	48422	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Financial activities		7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Real estate and rental and leasing		7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Real estate	531	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lessors of real estate	5311	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services		11	4	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and waste services		10	3	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and support services	561	10	3	--	--	--	--	--
Services to buildings and dwellings	5617	8	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2016

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Landscaping services	56173	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and hospitality		3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Accommodation and food services		3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Other services, except public administration		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other services, except public administration		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repair and maintenance	811	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Government⁶		9	4	5	--	--	--	--
State government		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local government		6	3	3	--	--	--	--
Service providing		5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	4	3	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2016

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
<p>¹ CFI has used several versions of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) since 2003 to define industry. For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our definitions page at http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm.</p> <p>² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.</p> <p>³ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.</p> <p>⁴ Includes roadway, nonroadway, air, water, rail fatal occupational injuries, and fatal occupational injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle.</p> <p>⁵ Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.</p> <p>⁶ Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.</p> <p>Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.</p> <p>Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, January 23, 2018</p>								

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2016

Industry ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents ²				Homicides ²	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person--intentional
Total	124	48	28	13	5	13	10
Private industry	115	43	27	11	3	10	9
Goods producing	57	20	7	10	--	--	--
Natural resources and mining	34	16	5	9	--	--	--
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	34	16	5	9	--	--	--
Crop production	24	14	5	8	--	--	--
Other crop farming	24	14	5	8	--	--	--
All other crop farming	24	14	5	8	--	--	--
Animal production and aquaculture	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cattle ranching and farming	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forestry and logging	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logging	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logging	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	15	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	15	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty trade contractors	13	--	--	--	--	--	--
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building equipment contractors	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other specialty trade contractors	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Site preparation contractors	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	8	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2016

Industry ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents ²				Homicides ²	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person--intentional
Manufacturing	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing	58	23	20	--	--	8	7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	31	17	16	--	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail trade	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and warehousing	23	14	14	--	--	--	--
Truck transportation	19	14	14	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking	13	11	11	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, local	4	4	4	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance	8	6	6	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance, truckload	6	4	4	--	--	--	--
Specialized freight trucking	5	3	3	--	--	--	--
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, local	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Financial activities	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Real estate and rental and leasing	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Real estate	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lessors of real estate	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services	11	--	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and waste services	10	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2016

Industry ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents ²				Homicides ²	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person--intentional
Administrative and support services	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
Services to buildings and dwellings	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Landscaping services	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and hospitality	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Accommodation and food services	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other services, except public administration	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other services, except public administration	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repair and maintenance	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Government⁴	9	5	--	--	--	3	--
State government	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local government	6	3	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	4	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2016

Industry ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents ²				Homicides ²	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person--intentional

¹ CFOI has used several versions of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) since 2003 to define industry. For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our definitions page at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfddef.htm>.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

³ Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁴ Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, January 23, 2018

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Missouri, 2016

Industry ¹	Fatal injuries		Private sector wage and salary workers ²		Government workers ³		Self-employed workers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	124	100.0	73	100.0	9	100.0	42	100.0
Goods producing	59	47.6	25	34.2	--	--	32	76.2
Natural resources and mining	34	27.4	6	8.2	--	--	28	66.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	34	27.4	6	8.2	--	--	28	66.7
Crop production	24	19.4	--	--	--	--	23	54.8
Other crop farming	24	19.4	--	--	--	--	23	54.8
All other crop farming	24	19.4	--	--	--	--	23	54.8
Animal production and aquaculture	3	2.4	--	--	--	--	3	7.1
Cattle ranching and farming	3	2.4	--	--	--	--	3	7.1
Forestry and logging	6	4.8	5	6.8	--	--	--	--
Logging	6	4.8	5	6.8	--	--	--	--
Logging	6	4.8	5	6.8	--	--	--	--
Construction	17	13.7	11	15.1	--	--	4	9.5
Construction	17	13.7	11	15.1	--	--	4	9.5
Specialty trade contractors	13	10.5	9	12.3	--	--	4	9.5
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	6	4.8	5	6.8	--	--	--	--
Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors	3	2.4	3	4.1	--	--	--	--
Building equipment contractors	3	2.4	3	4.1	--	--	--	--
Other specialty trade contractors	3	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Site preparation contractors	3	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	8	6.5	8	11.0	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	8	6.5	8	11.0	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Missouri, 2016

Industry ¹	Fatal injuries		Private sector wage and salary workers ²		Government workers ³		Self-employed workers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	3	2.4	3	4.1	--	--	--	--
Service providing	65	52.4	48	65.8	7	77.8	10	23.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	31	25.0	27	37.0	--	--	4	9.5
Wholesale trade	3	2.4	3	4.1	--	--	--	--
Retail trade	5	4.0	5	6.8	--	--	--	--
Transportation and warehousing	23	18.5	19	26.0	--	--	4	9.5
Truck transportation	19	15.3	15	20.5	--	--	4	9.5
General freight trucking	13	10.5	12	16.4	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, local	4	3.2	4	5.5	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance	8	6.5	7	9.6	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance, truckload	6	4.8	6	8.2	--	--	--	--
Specialized freight trucking	5	4.0	--	--	--	--	3	7.1
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, local	3	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Financial activities	7	5.6	4	5.5	--	--	3	7.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	7	5.6	4	5.5	--	--	3	7.1
Real estate	5	4.0	3	4.1	--	--	--	--
Lessors of real estate	4	3.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services	12	9.7	9	12.3	--	--	--	--
Administrative and waste services	11	8.9	8	11.0	--	--	--	--
Administrative and support services	10	8.1	8	11.0	--	--	--	--
Services to buildings and dwellings	8	6.5	6	8.2	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Missouri, 2016

Industry ¹	Fatal injuries		Private sector wage and salary workers ²		Government workers ³		Self-employed workers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Landscaping services	8	6.5	6	8.2	--	--	--	--
Educational and health services	3	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and hospitality	4	3.2	3	4.1	--	--	--	--
Accommodation and food services	3	2.4	3	4.1	--	--	--	--
Other services, except public administration	3	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other services, except public administration	3	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repair and maintenance	3	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration	4	3.2	--	--	4	44.4	--	--
Public administration	4	3.2	--	--	4	44.4	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	4	3.2	--	--	4	44.4	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	4	3.2	--	--	4	44.4	--	--

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Missouri, 2016

Industry ¹	Fatal injuries		Private sector wage and salary workers ²		Government workers ³		Self-employed workers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<p>¹ CFOI has used several versions of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) since 2003 to define industry. For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our definitions page at http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm.</p> <p>² May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.</p> <p>³ Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.</p> <p>⁴ Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.</p> <p>⁵ Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.</p> <p>Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.</p> <p>Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, January 23, 2018</p>								

TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury for all fatal injuries and by major private industry ¹ sector, Missouri, 2016

Primary source and secondary source ²	Total fatal injuries (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	124	57	34	15	8	58	31	--	7	11	--	3	3
Primary Source⁴													
Chemicals and chemical products	5	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical products--general	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Drugs, alcohol, and medicines	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	29	10	8	--	--	15	4	--	--	5	--	3	--
Person--injured or ill worker	5	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person--other than injured or ill worker	13	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Relative or domestic partner of injured or ill worker	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assailant, suspect, inmate	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed	8	7	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees, logs, limbs	8	7	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees	6	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures and surfaces	9	6	--	4	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other structural elements	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roofs	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment	6	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ladders	6	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Movable--ladders	6	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles	60	29	22	5	--	27	22	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway vehicles, motorized	34	7	--	4	--	25	20	--	--	--	--	--	--
Passenger vehicle--automobiles, buses, and passenger vans	6	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automobile	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trucks--motorized freight hauling and utility	26	4	--	3	--	21	20	--	--	--	--	--	--
Semi, tractor-trailer, tanker truck	17	--	--	--	--	16	16	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dump truck	5	--	--	--	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Off-road or industrial vehicles--powered	24	20	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Off-road passenger vehicles--powered	5	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
ATV, all terrain vehicle	5	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial vehicles, material hauling and transport--powered	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forklift, order picker, platform truck--powered	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tractors, PTOs	15	15	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farm tractor	15	15	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other sources	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Environmental and elemental conditions	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Temperature extremes--environmental	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat--environmental	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Secondary Source⁵													
Machinery	4	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	9	6	5	--	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed	9	6	5	--	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees, logs, limbs	9	6	5	--	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees	8	5	4	--	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures and surfaces	11	--	--	--	--	7	7	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury for all fatal injuries and by major private industry ¹ sector, Missouri, 2016

Primary source and secondary source ²	Total fatal injuries (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Structures other than buildings	5	--	--	--	--	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other structures	3	--	--	--	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	5	--	--	--	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Curbs, traffic calming bumps, embankments	4	--	--	--	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Embankments	3	--	--	--	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment	15	--	--	--	--	11	4	--	--	--	--	3	--
Firearms, law enforcement, and other self-defense equipment	13	--	--	--	--	10	3	--	--	--	--	3	--
Firearms	13	--	--	--	--	10	3	--	--	--	--	3	--
Pistol, handgun, revolver	4	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles	16	3	--	--	--	11	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
Highway vehicles, motorized	14	3	--	--	--	10	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
Passenger vehicle--automobiles, buses, and passenger vans	5	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trucks--motorized freight hauling and utility	7	3	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Semi, tractor-trailer, tanker truck	5	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ CFI has used several versions of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) since 2003 to define industry. For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our definitions page at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

³ Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁴ The primary source of a fatal occupational injury is the object, substance, person, bodily motion, or exposure which most directly led to, produced, or inflicted the injury or illness.

⁵ The secondary source of a fatal occupational injury is the object, substance, person, or exposure, other than the source, if any, which most actively generated the source or contributed to the injury or illness.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, January 23, 2018

TABLE A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Missouri, 2016

Occupation ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
		Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Total	124	20	48	--	18	12	24
Management occupations	27	--	15	--	3	--	7
Other management occupations	27	--	15	--	3	--	7
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	25	--	15	--	--	--	7
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	25	--	15	--	--	--	7
Protective service occupations	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	12	3	3	--	--	3	--
Grounds maintenance workers	9	--	3	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers	9	--	3	--	--	--	--
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	5	--	3	--	--	--	--
Tree trimmers and pruners	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	7	--	--	--	--	--	6
Forest, conservation, and logging workers	5	--	--	--	--	--	4
Logging workers	5	--	--	--	--	--	4
Fallers	5	--	--	--	--	--	4
Construction and extraction occupations	13	--	--	--	4	3	4
Construction trades workers	8	--	--	--	--	3	--
Construction laborers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	11	3	--	--	3	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	36	--	25	--	4	--	3
Motor vehicle operators	26	--	19	--	3	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	23	--	17	--	3	--	--
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	23	--	17	--	3	--	--
Material moving workers	7	--	5	--	--	--	--
Laborers and material movers, hand	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Missouri, 2016

[illegible]

TABLE A-6. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Missouri, 2016

Occupation ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents ²				Homicides ²	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person--intentional
Total	124	48	28	13	5	13	10
Management occupations	27	15	5	9	--	--	--
Other management occupations	27	15	5	9	--	--	--
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	25	15	5	9	--	--	--
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	25	15	5	9	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	12	3	--	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers	9	3	--	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers	9	3	--	--	--	--	--
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Tree trimmers and pruners	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forest, conservation, and logging workers	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logging workers	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fallers	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	13	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades workers	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	11	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	36	25	20	--	3	--	--
Motor vehicle operators	26	19	19	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	23	17	17	--	--	--	--
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	23	17	17	--	--	--	--
Material moving workers	7	5	--	--	3	--	--
Laborers and material movers, hand	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-6. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Missouri, 2016

[illegible]

Table A-7. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Missouri, 2016

Worker characteristics	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ¹					
		Transportation incidents ²	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	124	48	20	24	18	12	--
Employee status							
Wage and salary ⁴	82	29	18	14	10	10	--
Self-employed ⁵	42	19	--	10	8	--	--
Gender							
Women	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
Men	120	48	17	24	17	12	--
Age							
Under 16 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years	6	3	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34 years	17	5	6	3	--	--	--
35 to 44 years	25	9	6	3	3	4	--
45 to 54 years	28	11	3	4	4	5	--
55 to 64 years	21	8	--	6	5	--	--
65 years and over	25	12	--	6	4	--	--
Race or ethnic origin⁶							
White (non-Hispanic)	107	38	16	23	16	12	--
Black or African-American (non-Hispanic)	9	5	3	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native (non-Hispanic)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian (non-Hispanic)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table A-7. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Missouri, 2016

[illegible]

TABLE A-8. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and age, Missouri, 2016

[illegible]

TABLE A-8. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and age, Missouri, 2016

Event or exposure ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Age								
		Under 16 years	16-17 years	18-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
Struck or run over by rolling powered vehicle	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Struck by falling object or equipment--other than powered vehicle	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--

¹ Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, January 23, 2018

TABLE A-9. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure for all fatal injuries and major private industry¹ sector, Missouri, 2016

[illegible]

TABLE A-9. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure for all fatal injuries and major private industry¹ sector, Missouri, 2016

Event or exposure ²	Total fatal injuries (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services

¹ CFOI has used several versions of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) since 2003 to define industry. For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our definitions page at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshc/def.htm>.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

³ Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, January 23, 2018

Appendix: Glossary

All other occupational illnesses.

Illnesses other than skin diseases or disorders, respiratory conditions, or poisoning. Examples include anthrax, brucellosis, infectious hepatitis, malignant and benign tumors, food poisoning, histoplasmosis, coccidioidomycosis.

Bench marking.

The process of adjusting a set of estimates based on a reference or standard for one or more of the estimates. In the annual survey, it is used to increase the precision of the estimates (due to the use of a ratio estimator) and to impute for births (i.e., adjust for new companies). The reference used is the annual average employment.

Days away from work or days of restricted work activity.

Count the number of calendar days the employee was on restricted work activity or was away from work as a result of the recordable injury or illness. Do not count the day on which the injury or illness occurred. Begin counting days from the day after the incident occurred. If a single injury or illness involved both days away from work and days of restricted work activity, enter the total number of days for each. Stop counting days away from work or days of restricted work activity once the total of either or the combination of both reaches 180 days.

Days of job transfer or restricted work activity.

The number of workdays on which, because of injury or illness:

1. the employee was assigned to another job on a temporary basis;
2. the employee worked at a permanent job less than full-time; or
3. the employee worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform all duties normally connected with it.

Establishment.

The physical location of a certain economic activity—for example, a factory, mine, store, or office. A single establishment generally produces a single good or provides a single service. An enterprise (a private firm, government, or nonprofit organization) can consist of a single establishment or multiple establishments. All establishments in an enterprise may be classified in one industry (e.g., a chain), or they may be classified in different industries (e.g., a conglomerate).

Event or exposure.

Signifies the manner in which an occupational injury or illness was produced or inflicted—for example, overexertion while lifting, or a fall.

Fatality rate.

Represents the number of fatal injuries per 100,000 workers, calculated as follows: $(N/W) \times 100,000$, where N = number of fatal injuries, W = number of workers employed, and 100,000 = base to express the fatality rate per 100,000 workers.

First-aid treatment.

One time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, etc., which do not ordinarily require medical care.

Goods-producing industries (North American Industry Classification System).

Includes manufacturing, construction, and natural resources and mining.

Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.

Refers to persons who identified themselves in the enumeration process as being Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino. Persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity may be of any race.

Hours worked.

The total hours worked by all employees during the report period. Includes all time on duty, but does not include vacation, holidays, sick leave and all other non-work time even though paid.

Incidence rate.

Represents the number of injuries and/or illnesses per 100 full-time workers. The rate is calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$, where: N = number of occupational injuries and/or illnesses, EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year, and 200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

Industry.

A group of establishments that produce similar products or provide similar services. For example, all establishments that manufacture automobiles are in the same industry. A given industry, or even a particular establishment in that industry, might have employees in dozens of occupations. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) groups similar establishments into industries. NAICS is replacing the former Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system.

Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses.

The Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses is used to classify work-related injuries and illnesses and to note the extent and severity of each case. The Log is used to record specific details about what happened and how it happened.

Lost-worktime cases.

Cases involving days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

Lost-worktime cases involving days away from work.

Cases resulting in days away from work, or a combination of days away from work and days of restricted work activity.

Lost-worktime cases involving restricted work activity.

Cases resulting in restricted work activity only.

Median days away from work.

The measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. The median is the point at which half of the cases involved more days away from work and half involved less days away from work.

Medical treatment.

Treatment administered by a physician or licensed health care professional. Medical treatment does not include first aid treatment even if provided by a physician or licensed health care professional. Medical treatment includes managing and caring for a patient for the purpose of combating disease or disorder.

Nature of injury or illness.

Names the principal physical characteristics of a disabling condition, such as sprain/strain, cut/laceration, or carpal tunnel syndrome.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

The successor to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system; this system of classifying business establishments is being adopted by the United States, Canada, and Mexico. NAICS groups establishments into industries based on the activity in which they are primarily engaged. Establishments using similar raw material inputs, similar capital equipment, and similar labor are classified in the same industry. Establishments that do similar things in similar ways are classified together. NAICS uses a six digit hierarchical coding system to classify all economic activity into twenty industry sectors. Five sectors are mainly goods-producing sectors and fifteen are entirely services-producing sectors. This six digit hierarchical structure allows greater coding flexibility than the four digit structure of the SIC.

Occupation.

A set of activities or tasks that employees are paid to perform. Employees that perform essentially the same tasks are in the same occupation, whether or not they work in the same industry. Some occupations are concentrated in a few particular industries; other occupations are found in many industries.

Occupational groups.

A group of related occupations; examples: sales occupations and service occupations.

Occupational illness.

Any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact. The following categories are used by employers to classify recordable occupational illnesses. The examples given are not to be considered the complete listing of the types of illnesses and disorders that are counted under each category as shown on the survey form.

1. **Skin diseases or disorders.** Skin disease or disorders are illnesses involving the worker's skin that are caused by work exposure to chemicals, plants, or other substances.
Examples: contact dermatitis, eczema, or rash caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or poisonous plants; oil acne; friction blisters; chrome ulcers; or inflammation of the skin.
2. **Respiratory conditions.** Respiratory conditions are illnesses associated with breathing hazardous biological agents, chemicals, dust, gases, vapors, or fumes at work.
Examples: silicosis, asbestosis, pneumonitis; pharyngitis; rhinitis or acute congestion; farmer's lung, beryllium disease, tuberculosis, occupational asthma, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), hypersensitivity pneumonitis, toxic inhalation injury, such as metal fume fever, chronic obstructive bronchitis, and other pneumoconioses.
3. **Poisoning.** Poisoning includes disorders evidenced by abnormal concentrations of toxic substances in blood, other tissues, other bodily fluids, or the breath that are caused by the ingestion or absorption of toxic substances into the body.
Examples: poisoning by lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic, or other metals; poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide or other gases; poisoning by benzene, benzol, carbon tetrachloride, or other organic solvents; poisoning by insecticide sprays such as parathion or lead arsenate; poisoning by other chemicals such as formaldehyde.
4. **All other illnesses.** All other occupational illnesses.
Examples: heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion, heat stress and other effects of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite, and other effects of exposure to low temperatures; decompression sickness; effects of ionizing radiation (isotopes, x-rays, radium); effects of nonionizing radiation (welding flash, ultra-violet rays, lasers); anthrax; bloodborne pathogenic diseases, such as AIDS, HIV, hepatitis B or hepatitis C; brucellosis; infectious hepatitis; malignant or benign tumors; histoplasmosis; coccidioidomycosis.

Occupational injury.

Any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work-related event or from a single instantaneous exposure in the work environment.

Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS).

The BLS developed the OIICS to provide a set of procedures for selecting and recording facts related to an occupational injury or illness. BLS developed the coding scheme for use in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. The five characteristics included in OIICS are: nature of injury or illness which describes the physical characteristics of the injury or illness; part of body which identifies the part of the body directly affected by the nature; source which identifies the object or substance that directly inflicted the injury or illness; event or exposure which describes the manner in which the injury or illness was inflicted by the source; and secondary source which identifies the other object or substance that contributed to the event or exposure.

Part of body affected.

Directly linked to the nature of injury or illness cited, such as back, finger, or eye.

Privacy concern cases.

The following types of injuries or illnesses are privacy concern cases:

1. an injury or illness to an intimate body part or to the reproductive system;
2. an injury or illness resulting from a sexual assault;

3. a mental illness;
4. a case of HIV infection, hepatitis, or tuberculosis;
5. a needlestick injury or cut from a sharp object that is contaminated with blood or other potentially infectious material; and
6. other illnesses, if the employee independently and voluntarily requests that his or her name not be entered on the log.

Recordable injuries and illnesses.

Recordable cases include work-related injuries and illnesses that result in one or more of the following: death, loss of consciousness, days away from work, restricted work activity or job transfer, medical treatment (beyond first aid), significant work-related injuries or illnesses that are diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional (these include any work-related case involving cancer, chronic irreversible disease, a fracture or cracked bone, or a punctured eardrum); additional criteria include any needle-stick injury or cut from a sharp object that is contaminated with another person's blood or other potentially infectious material, any case requiring an employee to be medically removed under the requirements of an OSHA health standard, tuberculosis infection as evidenced by a positive skin test or diagnosis by a physician or other licensed health care professional after exposure to a known case of tuberculosis.

Respiratory condition due to toxic agents.

Examples: Pneumonitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis or acute congestion due to chemicals, dusts, gases, or fumes; farmer's lung.

Restricted work activity.

Restricted work activity occurs when, as the result of a work-related injury or illness, an employer or health care professional keeps, or recommends keeping, an employee from doing the routine functions of his or her job or from working the full workday that the employee would have been scheduled to work before the injury or illness occurred.

Sample.

A subset of a universe; usually selected randomly and considered representative of the universe.

Sample frame.

A listing of all units in the universe from which a sample can be drawn.

Sampling cell (strata).

The parts into which the sampling frame is partitioned, for the purpose of stratified sampling.

Service-providing industries (North American Industry Classification System).

Includes trade, transportation, and utilities; information; financial activities; professional and business services; education and health services; leisure and hospitality; other services.

Source of injury or illness.

The object, substance, exposure, or bodily motion that directly produced or inflicted the disabling condition cited. Examples include lifting a heavy box; exposure to a toxic substance, fire or flame; and bodily motion of an injured or ill worker.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system.

The SIC system has been used throughout the Federal Government to group establishments into industries. The SIC system is being gradually replaced by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system.

This system is used by Federal statistical agencies to classify workers into occupational categories for the purpose of collecting, calculating, or disseminating data. All workers are classified into one of over 820 occupations according to their occupational definition. To facilitate classification, occupations are combined to form 23 major groups, 96 minor groups, and 449 broad occupations. Each broad occupation includes detailed occupation(s) requiring similar job duties, skills, education, or experience.

Summary.

The summary form shows the work-related injury and illness totals for the year in each category.

Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions.

This division classifies symptoms, signs, or abnormal results from laboratory or investigative medical tests or procedures. It includes those ill-defined conditions that cannot be classified elsewhere.

Systemic diseases and disorders.

This division classifies toxic and non-toxic disorders affecting systems of the body.

Temporary help agency.

Establishment primarily engaged in supplying workers to client businesses for limited periods of time to supplement the work force of the client; the individuals provided are employees of the temporary help service establishment, but these establishments do not provide direct supervision of their employees.

Traumatic injuries and disorders.

This division classifies traumatic injuries and disorders, effects of external agents, and poisoning. Generally, a traumatic injury or disorder is the result of a single incident, event, or exposure.

Universe.

The total number of units (for example, individuals, households, or businesses) in the population of interest.

Unpaid family workers.

Persons who work without pay for 15 or more hours per week on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by birth or marriage.

Wage and salary workers.

Workers who receive wages, salaries, commissions, tips, payment in kind, or piece rates. The group includes employees in both the private and public sectors.

Work environment.

The physical location, equipment, materials processed or used, and the kinds of operations performed by an employee in the performance of his or her work. The work environment includes the establishment and other locations where one or more employees are working or are present as a condition of their employment.

Work-related injury or illness.

An injury or illness is considered work-related if an event or exposure in the work environment caused or contributed to the condition or significantly aggravated a preexisting condition. Work-relatedness is presumed for injuries and illnesses resulting from events or exposures occurring in the workplace, unless an exception specifically applies.

Work relationship.

An employee must have had a verifiable work relationship with his or her employer to be included in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. A work relationship exists if an event or exposure results in fatal injury or illness to a person under the following conditions: 1) ON the employer's premises and the person was there to work; or 2) OFF the employer's premises and the person was there to work, or the event or exposure was related to the person's work status as an employee. The employer's premises include buildings, grounds, parking lots, and other facilities and property used in the conduct of business. Work is defined as legal duties, activities, or tasks that produce a product as a result and that are done in exchange for money, goods, services, profit, or benefit.